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VOL. XXII NO. 130 BOMBAY SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1934 EIGHTEEN PAGES

IRISH SENATE REJECTS BILL FOR ITS ABOLITION

Quarrel Over Communal Award

RELEASE OF 2 SIND LEADERS

Doctors Choitram And Shivdasani Complete Their Full Terms Of Sentace

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 1.

Doctor Choitram P. Gidwani, the President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee and Doctor Vishindas Shivdasani, a prominent Sind Congressman, were released to-day, after expiry of their full term of sentence.

The weight of Dr. Vishindas has decreased by 10 pounds, he now weighs only 98 pounds.

Dr. Choitram is free from any complaint and his general condition is satisfactory.

KAKA'S PLIGHT.

In regard to the news circulated by the Associated Press that Kaka Kalelkar has recovered from malaria and is now being kept in a well-ventilated "B' class cell, Dr. Bishindas who passed the concluding portion of his term in the company of Kaka Kalelkar informed the "United Press":—

"LOST 16 POUNDS."

"Kaka is far from keeping good health. Within two months he hast lost 16 pounds. Now he is feeling much exhaustion, specially after washing clothes. His diet also is meagre and he does not take buffalow butter, rice and "dal" which do not agree with his system. He demanded cow's butter but the jail authorities refused. Kaka's age is now 50. Twice he suffered from tuberculosis and if the same condition continues he may get a relapse. In Sabarmati he was getting special diet though he was in "C" class. But here his application for change of diet has not got a favourable reply."—United Press.

(The two Congressmen were sentenced to undergo six months' imprisonment for disobeying Govt. order restraining them not to leave the Municipal limits of Hyderabad without the permission of the D. S. P.)

VILLAGERS TACKLE ARMED DACOITS

COMILLAS, June 1.

A daring dacoity was committed in the village of Porachkbansia where about 20 dacoits armed with guns etc., raided a house, killed a man and his wife with gun-shots and decamped with cash and ornaments.

There was fight between the villagers and the dacoits as a result of of which six of the dacoits were secured.

Several villagers received gunshots and stave wounds.—A. P.

FANCY FAIR IN AID OF BIHAR SUFFERERS

LUCKNOW, June 1.

Brisk preparations are being made to organise a Fancy Fair, in aid of the Bihar Earthquake sufferers at Amin-ud-daula Park during the second week of June.

An influential committee has been formed to make the venture a success. The entire proceeds of the Fair will go to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund.—(United Press.).

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
TELEPHONE NUMBER
22037

The Telephone number of the "Bombay Chronicle" from 1st June is 22037 and not 22337 as hitherto.

PARLIAMENTARY BOARD IS GUIDED BY CONGRESS

No Section Has Cause To Fear

ASAF ALI PLEADS AGAINST PREMATURE JUDGMENT

NEW DELHI, June 1.

A spirited defence of the attitude of the Congress Parliamentary Board towards the Communal Award was made by Mr. Asaf Ali, Secretary to the Board, in the course of a comprehensive statement, He said:—

Dr. Ansari's Statement.

"The comments that have been made on Dr. Ansari's statements appear to proceed on the assumption that the Board has considered this question and some of the different views expressed represent the policy of the Board itself.

In Correct Assumption

This assumption is not correct. According to the resolution of the A.I.C.C. which constitutes the Charter of the Board, the latter is bound by the policy of the Congress as it may be determined from time to time.

Congress Position

The Congress in its turn, if it is to retain its position as the chief organ of national opinion, is bound to reflect the opinion of the nation and the nation does not mean any particular section, whatever its numerical strength, but all the important sections and groups put together.

No Cause For Fear

No important section or group, therefore, need fear that its opinion will not receive due consideration."

NOT UNWELCOME.

Mr. Asaf Ali proceeds:—

"In the meantime, expressions even of personal views or of a group should not be unwelcome for the Board as the executive section of the A.I.C.C. for parliamentary work must know and judge the relative merit and value of the different views before forming its considered policy, which again will be sibject to the final judgment of the Congress. The Congress stands for all Indians alike. It has placed varied solutions before the country from time to time and has not hesitated to abandon or modify them in response to the needs of the situation without permitting itself to abandon its efforts to keep as close to national ideals as possible.

WHAT CONGRESS STANDS FOR.

It has never ceased to strive to bring about an agreement among different sections and groups which constitute the Indian nation and so long as it stands for a united Indian nation without being identified with any particular community or group, its endeavour in that direction will not cesae until it has achieved its object. It is an impartial forum and its prestige and power depend on impartial judgment. It is, therefore, clearly premature to judge either the policy of the Board or of the Congress by individual opinions.

DR. ANSARI'S POSITION.

Mr. Asaf Ali adds:—

"This, in my opinion, was the basis of the resolution of the Swarajist Conference at Ranchi and Dr. Ansari represents the Congressmen who reached this decision after long anxious and careful deliberation and the fullest consultation with Mahatma Gandhi. Dr. Ansari's position in this respect is unexceptionable".

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Durning to the criticism of Constituent Assembly Mr. Asaf Ali says:—

"We are primarily concerned with the recognition of the principle to-day and the details which appear to disturb the critics' sense of constitutional adjustment can be settled in due course. The Congress stands committed to federal form of Government and, therefore, provincial constitutions must necessarily be the concern of provincial constituent bodies which in their turn can elect delegates to the Federal Constituent Assembly. The Congress has not settled the details yet, but it is vain to do so at any given time.—A.P.

Appeal To Bombay Citizens

Make Gandhi Purse The Envy Of All India

The Gandhi Reception Committee, which has been organised by the Bombay Provincial Harijan Seva Sangh, has decided to give a fitting reception to Mahatma Gandhi when he arrives in Bombay on June 14, and to present to him a handsome purse on behalf of the City of Bombay to be utilised in furthering the cause of Harijans which he has made his own. The time at the disposal of the Gandhi Reception Committee is very short. A sum which will be worthy at once of the cause and of the traditional generosity of Bombay must be collected. It is the duty of every citizen of Bombay to do his duty by the Harijans by contributing, as much as he or she can to make the City's Purse to Mahatma the ency of all India, We appeal to our readers not to fail in their duty.

MINISTER'S COMPLAINT

Destructive Treatment Of Legislation

De VALERA AND SELF DETERMINATION

DUBLIN, June 1.

The Senate to-night rejected the bill for its abolition by 33 votes to 15.

The Opposition throughout vehemently attacked the measure.

Mr. Connolly, Minister of Lands, complained of its destructive treatment of Government's legislation and declared that the Irish people accepted the Anglo-Irish treaty as a stepping stone to national freedom. Government did not propose to halt on their way to the Irish republic any longer than necessary.

Mr. De Valera, concluding his speech, said the Bill was introduced to enable the Irish People to march along the road they had determined for themselves.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

LEAGUE AND WOMEN

COIMBATORE, May 31.

A fervent appeal to Indian women to join their sisters in France in harmony with bettering their conditions was made by Madame Morin, a French journalist, who has been touring India in the course of a lecture she delivered yeseterday evening at Y.M.C.A. on "Women's movement in France". Explaining the feminist movement she said that with great difficulty women had succeeded in getting their rights which had been recognised by the League of Nations.—A.P.

WAR DEBT MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

President Roosevelt's long-awaited war-debt message was sent to the Congress to-day. He declares that no legislation during the present session is necessary or desirable. We are using every means to persuade the debtors about the sacredness of their obligations and assure them of our willingness to discuss frankly and fully the special circumstances relating to the means of payment.

The American people are not disposed to place an impossible burden on the debtors, but they are nevertheless in a just position to ask that substantial sacrifices should be made to meet these debts. The repayment of debts has gravely complicated our trade and financial relationships with the borrowing nations for many years.

Finland remains as the only foreign Government which has met all payments punctually and fully. The American people will certainly be swayed by the use the debtors of their available resources whether applied for the purposes of recovery and reasonable payment on the debt owed or on reproductive nationalistic expenditure.—Reuter.

City Responds To Call Of Hunger

Relief Centres Opened For Succour Of Starving Workers

Mr. K. F. Nariman writes:—

"It is gratifying to note that the response for help for the relief of strikers has been quick and generous.

The newly started Marwari Relief Society enthusiastically took up the cause and with the assistance and co-operation of other associations, a decent amount has been collected to enable the organisers to start shortly some relief centres in the affected areas.

Responsible volunteers, will visit chawls and workers' quarters, in different localities, and after making inquiries will deliver a relief card, which willl entitle the holder to obtain, from the nearest centre, some quantity of rice and 'dal,' together with some salt and charcoal—sufficient provision for one week.

Similar arrangements will be made for free distribution of milk for children, as soon as sufficient additional funds are collected for that purpose.

These centres as well as relief operations will be under the direct supervision of members of the Relief Committee, as well as donors or their representatives.

It is to be hoped that the good and humanitarian example of the Association mentioned above will be followed by others similarly charitably inclined, so as to enable the Relief Committee to continue and extend relief work till normal times are restored. Names of probable Centres are as under:—

1. Furguesson Road. 2. De Lisle Road, 3. Nagoo Sayaji Wadi, 4. Sewri. 5. Madanpura, 6 Lal Baug and 7. Gorupdeo."

INCITEMENT OF STRIKERS

Accused Bound Over In Rs. 100 For One Year

"As this is the first speech of the kind he had ventured to make, he might be excused for uttering this. Accused, however must realise that other people's noses are as precious as his own and should not indulge in remarks of this kind. As the speech is not otherwise objectionable. I want to give him one chance and therefore order the accused to be bound in a sum of Rs 100 for good behaviour for a period of one year."

Thus observed Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court on Friday in passing orders in the case in which Babu Sakaram More of the Young Workers' League was charged with having delivered two objectionable speeches at the Kamgar and Ganesh Maidans on the 1st and the 8th May respectively.

The accused was alleged to have incited the strikers to get up early everyday and be on the watch for the "blacklegs" and inflict a stamp on them whereby they could be recognised as blacklegs, by cutting off their noses

Mr. L. G. Pradhan appearing for the defence argued that the phrase "cutting off the noses" in Marathi was commonly used in a figurative sense and beyond that there was nothing objectionable in the speech.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty on the charge under sec. 117 read with 323 I P C and convicted him and bound him over as above.

"OBJECTIONABLE SPEECH"

Charge Against Labour Leader

Shivaji Mascoji Jadhav, was placed before Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court on Friday charged with having delivered an objectionable speech on 8th May, at the Sewri Maidan and thus committed an offence punishable under Secs. 117 and 323 I.P.C.

After the examination of Mr. Angarkar the C.I.D. Shorthand writer was concluded, the case was adjourned to Saturday for further hearing.

ALLEGED INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE

Police Reporter Admits He Inserted Words To Complete Sense

Bavaji Gangaram Vane was put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court on Friday, on a charge of inciting the strikers to violence in a speech delivered on 6th May, at the Sewri Maidan when about 6,000 workers were present.

Mr. Angarkar, C.I.D. Shorthand reporter, examined for the prosecution, deposed to having taken down the speech of the accused in Marathi shorthand.

Cross-examined by Mr. L. G. Pradhan, Defence Counsel, witness stated that at the time when the speaker rose to address the gathering there were only 400 workers present. Witness admitted to having inserted certain words not found in the Marathi transcript to complete the sense of the sentences.

The case was adjourned to Saturday for further hearing.

Mr. S. B. Velkar conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. L. G. Pradhan.

THE REDUCTION OF HOURS OF WORK

Some Recent Developments

Part of the Report which the Director of the I.L.O. will submit to the International Labour Conference now meeting in Geneva describes recent reductions of hours of work. Reductions, based in many cases on 40-hour standard have been put into operation in a number of countries, sometimes by legislative or administrative action, sometimes through collective agreements, sometimes again as a result of the voluntary action of employers.

The most remarkable developments have undoubtedly occurred in the United States, where hours have been greatly reduced through the Codes adopted under the National Recovery Act. At the end of 1933 the bulk of the workers in the U.S.A. were working a 40-hour week or less.

In the Canadian Province of Quebec, hours may pe reduced in any industry not subject to competition from outside the Pro-

(Continued on page 7).

WALK-OVER FOR HOSMANI?

Karnatak May Choose Him As Only Candidate For Assembly

HAVERI, May 31.

Only one seat has been allotted to the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency for the Legislative Assembly for the non-Mahomedan Constituency.

It has been decided by the Congress Workers that Mr. Hosmany a tried Congressman should stand for this Constituency. It is understood that Rao-Bahadur B. L. Patil, a sitting member of the Assembly and Mr. D. V. Belvi an Ex. M.L.A. will not contest the election this time, and would support Mr. Hosmani's cand dature.

It is expected that Karnatak being a predominently Congress constitutency, Mr. Hosmani would be returned unopposed to the Assembly.—Unietd Press.

STATUTORY RAILWAY BOARD

It Is Monstrous To Be Set Up By British Parliament

KARACHI, June 1.

In a communication to the secretary, Government of India Commerce Department, on a proposal for setting up a statutory railway board, the secretary of the Buyers and Shippers Chamber, Karachi on behalf of the chambers Committee says, the subject had not been adequately considered at the R T C.

Public has little material on the question.

As regards the suggestion that a statutory Railway Board be set up by British Parliament it is monstrous and indirect conflict with authoritative British declarations. Time therefore is not opportune to consider the matter now when even constitutional reforms are in the melting pot. Raising of question at this juncture would arouse fears that the authorities want to perpetuate the present state of affairs in the Indian Railyaw administration even under the new regime.

The Committee finally opines that matter should be left entirely to the new Indian legislature.

As for the constitution of the Board the committee regret, efforts are being made to introduce communalism in the committee and think all board's seven members should be appointed by the Governor-General on Federal Government's advice but not on communal basis.—A. P. Special

NO COMMUNALISM AMONG WOMEN

Patriotism At Top Level In Their Movement, Says Mr. Sastri

COIMBATORE, June 1.

"Patriotism is at top level in women's movement in India. Women do not want to be distinguished as Muslims, Hindus or Christians at elections," declared the Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivas Sastri presiding at a meeting held under the auspices of local Y.M.C.A. where Madame Morin, the reputed French journalist delivered a lecture.—United Press.

VILLAGE SWALLOWED?

No Official Report So Far

NATHIAGALI, June 1

With reference to a report published in the press of an entire village of 150 houses having been swallowed in a fissure caused by earthquake enquiries in official circles show that the Frontier Government has not received any such report so far.—A. P.

(Earlier News on Page 10)

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted in Bombay Shorthand typist with knowledge of accounts pay up to 60/- Bengali preferred. Apply 2491, "Bombay Chronicle."

All Seeking Employments:—Teachers, Accountants, Typists, Clerks, Stenographers, Lady Doctors, Nurses, please immediately apply personally "Dalal," Second floor, 369|71, Hornby Road, Nanabhai Lane, Fort. (2501)

Wanted—For The Municipal Anglo-Urdu School, Kurla, an experienced Urdu-knowing Muslim Graduate for the post of first assistant teacher on the graded salary of Rs. 50-4-70 Bar Rs. 90 plus house-rent allowance Rs. 8 p.m. Candidate with teaching and sports experience will be preferred. Applications should reach the undersigned by the 7th June, 1934. The successful candidate will have to appear for S.T.C. or B.T. examination, if he is not already so qualified. Sheikh Valimohamed Vazirmohamed, Chairman, Standing Committee, Kurla City Municipality. (8471).

Wanted by the Tropical Insurance Co., Ltd. Secretary for Bombay Branch. Salary Rs. 200-300 according to abilities plus travelling and all office expenses. Applicant capable of securing sound organisation and guaranteed business and willing to deposit cash security Rs. 2,000-3,000 need only apply to Head Office. P.O. Box 130, Delhi. (8416).

Wanted—A Lady Graduate (B.A. or G.A.) for Mahilavidyalaya. Apply stating terms to the Secretary, Ratnagiri Education Society, Ratnagiri. (2462).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Young Energetic Graduate Clerk preferably knowing Persian, willing to travel in India and abroad. Apply: Col. Amir Ahmed, Bhopal. (8483).

An experienced first class Electrical Engineer is open to engagement in any capacity. Please reply, stating salary offered to Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

Part-time work accepted on moderate fees by an experienced qualified man who can teach History, English, and Sanskrit, to boys and girls. Apply Box No. 2421 "Bombay Chronicle."

Ideas are the Essence of Good Advertising. An experienced and trained Advertising Expert is prepared to dispense with rich ideas of Advertising to any appreciating big Advertising Concern. Will also suggest new modes of advertising. Kindly write to Box No. 132, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To let cheapiy at "B" Anjirwadi, Mazgaon, Godowns, Workshops and land. Apply there Hariram Bhimji, Phone No. 40583. (2105).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let—Very Large Shop, floor space over 3,000 square feet, with excellent show windows and frontage. Very reasonable rent. Apply Box No. 2463, "Bombay Chronicle."

To Let Rooms in Raval Mansion, opposite K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, to Vegetarian Hindus, rents from Rs. 15 to 30 according to size. (2496).

Space available for flash light advertisements, also shops and rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank, opposite Fire Brigade. Apply to Purshottam Govindjee 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (2444).

15. HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

Wanted—A big room by a Consulting Specialist, near Flora Fountain and Bori Bunder. Lift essential. Write with particulars and rent to Box No. 128, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A Shade for storing timber near Bhindi Bazaar and Mahomedali Road. Rent must be cheap. Write to Box No. 129, "Bombay Chronicle."

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivli on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 126, "Bombay Chronicle."

26. BOARDING HOUSES.

S. S. Jain Boarding, Poona.—Applications are invited for admission to this boarding from June. Applications must reach the undersigned on or before the 10th of June on prescribed forms which can be had from the undersigned. Applications which do not give all the informations asked for, and which are not accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 shall not be considered. All students desirous of admission, whether old or new, must apply. Vrajlal Khimchand Shah, 41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay—1. (8482).

There will be a few vacancies (for students) at the Bai Kabibai Boarding at Nasik from the beginning of the next College Term in June. Free Boarding and Lodging will be provided to deserving and poor Hindu students. Preference will be given to Gujaratis. Apply stating the results of the last examination, with the number of marks obtained in each subject to the Trustees, Bai Kabibai Charity Trust, 26, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (8451).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

Available immediately — Office-Premises 2300 sq. ft. overlooking Bruce Road on 1st floor, Bombay House. Very suitable for Solicitors or Commercial Firms, being close to High Court and Banks. Rent Rs. 275. Apply Mr. Mistri, on 2nd floor. (8450).

27. HOTELS.

Dinners And Refreshments Supplied and served. Charges moderate. Wholesome food. Ramkrishna Hindu Hotel, 27, Medows Street, Fort. (2494).

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

Ford 1932 Tourer, in excellent condition. Brand new tyres. Rs. 2,500. No offers. Apply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

44. MEDICAL.

Skinboone Lotion cures promptly Hongkong Foot, Weeping eczema, Ringworm, Dhobie's itch, Barber's itch, Blisters on fingers, toes, etc. Won't stain clothes. At Kemp and Co., Akberally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry and Co., Monji Vishram Thomson and Taylor, etc. (7798).

43. SWAP (EXCHANGE).

"Wanted A.C. Fan in exchange of D.C. one—good make. Please write Box No. 2493, "Bombay Chronicle."

53. DENTISTS.

Royal Dental & Homoeo Institute, Delhi.—Qualifies students in dentistry and homoeopathy, etc., by granting diplomas of L.D.Sc. and M.B.H., etc. Prospectus free from Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal. (2287)

Pyorrhoea.—Dr. M.B.B.S. writes: "My Patient Mr. Engineer who had Pyorrhoea is thoroughly cured of it by Pyo. Specialist Dr. Jehangir Nariman." Guard your health and teeth. Pyorrhoea Clinic Charni Road Tram Junc., Grant Road. (7703).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Hewet Engineering School, Lucknow—Recognised by U. P. Govt. Applications from Matriculates for Overseer Class Sessions July, 1934 will be considered from now. Prospectus free from Principal.

All Non-Matrics—Guarantee Cambridge course started by Senior Cambridge Institute alone, proves that it has decidedly, efficient staff. Convince yourself about results before joining any institute for Senior and Junior Cambridge. Apply, opp. Amin Nursery, Girgaum Back. (2502).

The 'Vasanji Laxmidas Scholarship' (Rs. 15/- p.m.) is available to a poor deserving Hindu Student (preferably of the Bhatia community) studying in a college of the Deccan Education Society, Poona. G. S. Mahajani, Principal, Fergusson College, 28-5-34. (8476)

Wanted candidates to qualify Sub-Engineers, Overseers, P. W. Inspectors through correspondence instruction. British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (2418)

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow—Recognised by U. P. Government. Applications for admissions to Overseer Class July Sessions, 1934, are being registered now. Apply for prospectus to the Principal. (2476).

Dighe's (Professor Pedraza's specialist French Student) French Tuitions and Classes for Matric, Senior Cambridge and First Year begin from 7th June. Address:—4, J. K. Building, Gamdevi. (2495)

Sheth Goculdas Tejpal High School will re-open on Monday, 11th June, 1934. New students, seeking admission should see the Principal from Tuesday, 5th June between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. (2460).

H.P.T. College, Nasik.—B.A. Hons. and Pass in English, Sanskrit, Marathi, History and Economics. Gujrati Pass and Philosophy Pass. Second Languages for F.Y.A. and Inter Arts Sanskrit, French and Persian. College Fees Rs. 60 per term. Library and Gymkhana Fees Rs. 6. Hostel rent Rs. 24 and Rs. 18. Vegetarian and non-Vegetarian Kitchens. Names are registered from the 1st of June 1934 on payment of Rs. 10 as admission fee. T. A. Kulkarni, Principal, Nasik, 20th May 1934. (8473).

Chunilal Parvatishanker Sheth Trust Fund.—Applications from poor, deserving Hindu Students, who have passed the Matriculation Examination for grants from the above Fund for the payment of their College Fees (and for books) will be received by the Hon. Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, upto 15th June, 1934. Gujaratis will receive preference. For detailed information and for printed forms of application apply in time with necessary postal stamps to the Hon. Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Athwa Lines, Surat. (8464).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted—For "School for Electricians," Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), students of every qualifications. Course one year. Prospectus Free. Principal. (2428).

Wanted Students.—No matter where you live, you can become Accountant for Government, Railway, Mercantile services. Splendid Prospects. Best Postal Tuition. Prospectus free from Registrar, India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta (2261).

The Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona.—The College reopens for the first term of the ensuing academic year on Saturday the 16th June, 1934. Full particulars about admission, fees, etc., will be found in the Prospectus sent gratis and the Student's Hand-Book (Price As. 4|- only plus Postage As. 2|-). K.M. KHADYE, Principal, Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona. (8475).

An important announcement to Matrics and Non-Matrics.—General Education Academy, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. Benares Matric, Cambridge-Oxford Senior, London Matriculation and Private Inter. classes are open to all without restrictions. Comprehensive and efficient education at exceptionally moderate cost. Early registration is desirable as accommodation is limited. (2482).

Learn Electrical Mechanical And Radio Engineering. City Guilds, London, Govt. recognised Diplomas. Low charges. Short period. Prospectus on two annas stamps. Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 10. (2486).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a sleeping partner to run a Hindu Restaurant in Fort locality with a regular income. Must invest Rs. 3,000. Please reply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

The Great Indian Palmist and Astrologer can tell your past, present and future very accurately. Fees required only if satisfied. Apply Box No. 2483, "Bombay Chronicle."

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale one No. 110 Anglo-American High Rolls for seed crushing with five rolls of 16" x 48". Mehilal Ice Factory and Oil Mills, Chandausi. (2412).

"Granite Paint Rollers, Beater Powder Grinder 200 mesh, Paint Mixer, Folding, Mangle, Dyeing; Universal Milling, Planing, Radial, Boring, Lathes, Filters, etc., reconditioned, stock". Dinshaw 47, Apollo Street, Bombay. (2468).

111. SHOPKEEPERS.

Wanted — Wholesale Purchasers of camp cots and foot-rules we manufacture Standard Furniture Co., Ltd., Kallai, (Malabar). (8080).

103. LIVE STOCK

Bantams are Birds of Beauty in Poultry World. Prices of adult fowls in this Breed rule very high during the proper Breeding Season which generally commences in November. We have for sale beautiful Golden and Silver Sebrights, Old English Duckwing Bantams, Japanese, White, Black, Black Tailed White and other varieties are offered at comparatively very low prices. Send for our Clearance Circular No. 357, The Asiano Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Kulu Cherries, 6lb. Basket Rs. 4 4 as. All charges paid. Dobi-Kutbai Estate, Kulu, Punjab.

Fruits and Grafts—Big Rose Lichee 500 Rs. 4. Selected Bombay, Langra Mangoes 100 Rs. 7. Expenses extra. Advance essential. Graft Catalogue free. Raja Nursery, No. 13, Darbhanga. (2474).

132. BEAUTY REQUISITES.

Keshkala is an ideal Hair Tonic for faded hair no matter what age; Popular Pharmacy, Grant Road, Bombay. (2500).

Public Notices

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Public Notices

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BUDDHA : A WORLD-LIBERATOR

By T. L. VASWANI

Is not Buddhism a daughter of Hinduism? Hindu conciousness has accepted Buddha as an incarnation of Vishnu. Buddha is revered as an "avatar".

A life of singular beauty and singular fascination! A Prince, he becomes a "bhiku". He renounces the palace and joins the Brotherhood of the Poor. He lives on alms. He sees what the Buddhist books call the "4 signs". Witnesses to impermanence of the world! He sees an old man, a diseased man, a dead man, and a monk. And there enters into his heart a vision of "dukkkha", of the world-sorrow. What is the way out of the world-sorrow?—he asks himself. Life as it is lived makes him sad. Who more sensitive to suffering than Buddha? Men are at a game of cards. They play for money, or pleasure, or power,—for sometime. Then they are seized by death. Is there no way of deliverance? He goes upon his great quest. He leaves the city quietly at night. He loves Humanity and so he leaves the world. He renounces the palace to go in search of a cure for the cruelties and stupidities of life. He meditates for years in a forest. He is tempted by Mara who promises him the earth's sovereignty. Buddha would have none of it. Buddha would be a servant of Humanity.

ILLUMINATION.

Born under a tree, Buddha receives illumination, also, under a tree. For years has he practised "tapasya", with a vision in his heart of the world's "dukkha" (sorrow). Then there comes to him, under the Bodhi Tree, a deeper vision,—a vision of the Great Law which converts "dukkha" into "discipline" and shows that the way out of sorrow is service and sacrifice. After illumination, he says: "Among the nations I shall go." He leaves the forest to take the message of wisdom to a wandering humanity.

He does not find the task an easy one. When he goes out to teach, he is assailed from different sides. Brahmins call him an 'atheist.' Jealousy and hate invent false charges against him. He enters Benares alone, and is at first treated with scorn. He dines at the house of a fallen woman—Ambapali—"fallen" but full of 'bhakti' for Buddha; and men build on it a scandal against him. Interested persons bribe a bad woman to say that he had slept with her. And in all this fight against calumny and hate, he uses but one weapon, "maitri", love for all, "daya" for his "enemies."

His love conquers, at last. There comes a day when India's millions take their law of conduct from his lips. Village after village is converted. Robbers and courtesans and criminals are converted. Out of love for Buddha, India as a nation renounces meat-eating. Singular in the world's history this devotion of millions to one man. India under the influence of Buddha's personality becomes a bearer to the nations of a Religion of Humanity.

A WORLD-RELIGION.

"Among the Nations I shall go"—said Buddha. And his resolve bore rich fruitage. His message penetrated to far-off lands. It became the first World-Religion. It inspired men and women to go East and West and North and South in witness of their Master. It created hospitals for men and animals in many lands. It initiated a new renaissance in Japan. Japan owes her poetry and music and arts and crafts and philosophy, largely, to Buddha's message. It is still the people's faith in Japan. It gave a new life to China. It travelled to Syria and Central Asia. It influenced the Order of Essenes in Palestine and various orders of monks in Egypt. It travelled to Greece and there influenced the Pythagorean Brotherhood. It influenced the philosophy of Stoics in Rome. And long before Columbus "discovered" America to Europe, Buddhist missionaries were at work in Mexico. In modern times, Buddha's message inspired thinkers and sages like Fuerbach, Schopenhauer, Comte, and Emerson. Buddha has, indeed, been a World-Healer.

His message he expounds in many discourses, parables, and stories. Many of them have been preserved. The essence of his message may, I think, be discerned in his very First Discourse and, again in his parting words just before he passes into the Great Peace. At Benares is delivered his First Discourse. In it he expounds the doctrine of the "Wheel of Karma". Ye are sons of your Karma! Ceremonies and creeds will not save you. Right conduct is needed. The Great Law is wise and just and will not be bribed. Religion is "Karma" and "Dharma". Again, lying on his bed between two trees and seeing that his beloved disciple Ananda is weeping at the passing of his Master, Buddha says: "Weep not for me Ananda! Hold fast to the Lamp of Dharma." And this Lamp of Dharma, as the life of Buddha shows again and again, is "maitri" is "daya," is love for all, is fellowship with the poor. Buddha recognised no caste. Buddha recognised the sacred claims of all Humanity, of all life. Buddha taught that "bodhi," wisdom, was open to the poorest of the poor, the humblest of the humble.

INDIA'S AND HUMANITY'S NEED.

To-day alas! the poor in India are neglected. To-day the great mass is in anguish. Is the Hindu "jati" dead?—I am asked. No. But she will die if she persist in the attitude of antagonism or indifference to the poor and outcaste. A new birth!—that's what Hinduism needs. A new "shakti"—that's what India needs. A new civilisation,—that's what the world needs. These will not come except through Love, through Fellowship with the Poor. A place there is at Rajgarh, the beautiful Forest where Buddha meditated. It is named Sonbhandar (Gold Store). And a tradition has it that when the Lord comes again, He will open the Sonbhandar and spend all the gold in the service of the Poor, and a new age will begin. Friends! there is in your hearts a Sonbhandar! Open it; and spend the store of your love in the service of the Poor! A new epoch will then begin. India will be born again.

A quarrel between some Muslim women in Kasur is reported to have led a fight between men as the result of which one man succumbed to his injuries in the hospital. It is reported that on the morning of 29th some women quarrelled on some minor matter. Male members of their families hearing the quarrel rushed to the scene and an altercation between them developed into a fight. One man who received serious injuries expired in the hospital—A P.

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PRISONERS' AND MOVEMENT

Prof. Kalia Suggests Homes For Juveniles

LAHORE, May 30.

If the law were rigorously enforced, more than eight per cent of society could not escape imprisonment, said the Provincial Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Prisoners' Aid Society, Professor Barkat Ram Kalia, addressing a meeting this week Professor Kalia added that human society was growing peaceful not by rigid enforcement of the law, but by leaving sufficient flexibility in its application.

The subject of the address was the Prisoners' Aid Movement, and Professor Kalia pointed out that it had three functions, namely the prevention of crime, pre-discharge work and after-care work. Professor Kalia dealt at length with each of these aspects of work.

Professor Kalia also addressed a meeting of ladies with reference to after-care of women and juvenile ex-prisoners. He pointed out that last year, efforts were made to secure permission from the Government for two or three Indian ladies to watch the trial of women and juvenile offenders at the District Courts, Lahore, but due to certain unavoidable circumstances, the matter was not pushed forward as much as was desirable. The case of the woman ex-prisoner Mst. Satto who was released from the Lahore Female Jail, after serving out a sentence of imprisonment for about 12 years was discussed as an example, as Satto, after her release, did not want to go to her home, and the Society had no place to send the woman ex-prisoners. If representatives of the Prisoners' Aid Society watched the trial of juvenile offenders and secured the release of certain deserving cases under section 562 of the Cr.P.C., it was necessary that such juvenile offenders should be given a better atmosphere and circumstances than those under which, unfortunately, they were charged with having committed an offence. Obviously it necessitated the existence of some kind of certified schools and also Remand Homes where such juveniles could be lodged. Professor Kalia mentioned that he had had some discussions with Mr. S. Partab, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, who was quite sympathetic and ready to give the necessary guidance if public interest was aroused in the matter.

In the discussion that followed it was suggested that a combined home for women and children should be organised.—A. P.

Installation Of Maharaja Of Dewas (Jr.)

DEWAS (Jr.) (By Mail.)

"The Law of God is active and constant. It is unchangeable and unalterable. The event of my accession was not unexpected. The troubles in the interim were, but an act in the drama", said His Highness the Maharaja Shrimant Sadashivrao Khase Saheb Pawar, addressing the Durbarees on the occasion of his installation to the throne.

Proceeding the Maharaja said that his only regret was the question of succession which was not decided during the life-time of his brother. He made a declaration of indulgence assuring all those his succession that his policy would never be one of vengeance and they would be allowed to lead the same peaceful lives as others. The two principles of his rule would be to walk in the footsteps of his late lamented brother, and to devote himself to the welfare of his subjects, and to serve the State faithfully. He affirmed that "Service to the people, sincerity, honesty and loyalty to the master", would be his watchwords. He regarded the State as a great trust and appealed to his people to help him in discharging the responsibilities properly.

The Maharaja then spoke in cordial terms regarding all those who had helped in shaping his life and acknowledged his debt of gratitude to Lord Willingdon, the Maharaja and the Maharani of Baroda and Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia whom he owned as his Political Guru.

Speaking of his relations with the Paramount Power, His Highness said that "The Pawars have ever been loyal to His Majesty the King Emperor, and it shall be my bounden duty to maintain scrupulously the tradition of the house. This I want to do, because I have implicit confidence in British justice. The interest of the Government of India will be my own.

The Maharaja exhorted the State officials to work with honesty and zeal, and to keep high ideals of service before them, considering themselves to be the servants of the State, the Ruler and his people His Highness hoped that the two sister States of Dewas would join hands in federating some of the departments to the mutual advantage of both.—United Press.

THE WHEELS OF FORTUNE

Some Thoughts On The Coming Sweepstakes

(BY D. R. M. H.)

The future is a closed book to us. If we could only know what the future has reserved for us, how many unnecessary and futile things would be left undone! Just because we cannot see through the veil of the future, almost all of us are staking something at the moment in the hope that the future may make us rich. Many, indeed, apply for fortunes advertised by Hope and Fate, and how very few, alas, are granted their application!

A few days hence, the giant wheels of fortune will be turned in Ireland and other places—wheels that have been fed by moneys from every nook and corner of the earth, by moneys from the wallets of the rich and the pockets of the poor. And chance will once again spin some of its incomprehensible and inscrutable jests. Veritable fortunes will be hurled, so to speak, at a few favourites of fortune, and to countless thousands hope will once more prove a treacherous friend.

"PRANKS OF LUCK."

Nearly all of us have bought tickets in the various Sweepstakes, and as things stand at present, there are no straws to show how the wind will blow. However that may be, to all of us the future holds out a rich promise; whether that promise will be fulfilled is for the future alone to show. In matters of luck and lottery, no apparent laws of causation are at work: if they were, chance or luck would be known quantity.

No one, moreover, knows what mysterious agency is at work in such matters; but even here one can prophesy with a certain amount of certainty from the experiences of the past. One would not be far wrong in prophesying that some of the Derby fortunes of 1934 would be flung to those who already possess fortunes, and who would, naturally, not benefit materially therefrom. Chance or luck, or whatever one may call it, has played such jokes before now; what agency is there to prevent the repetition of such absurdities? And in the past, in many cases luck has not thought it fit to go by the side of the really needy and deserving, to whom a few thousands would mean a veritable happiness. It would, of course, be idle to deny that in the past fortunes have come the way of the really poor, but such cases are so rare that they are to all intents and purposes exceptions.

Visionary Happiness.

Such foreboding thoughts, however, are not occupying our minds at the present. If they did, what a fall there would be in the sale of the Sweepstakes tickets! Princes and peasants must have bought their tickets by now, and some millions must have already been subscribed to the funds. Everyone is looking forward with optimistic anxiety to the opening of the month, and some may even be entertaining visions of telegrams breaking the happy news to them. This is, of course, as it should be; but in these hard times, when penury and want have so persistently raised their ugly and ominous heads in our midst, our longings for fortunes and better times are more intense and acute than they were ever before.

In our present difficult existences, it is, indeed, very comforting to lay the flattering unction of visionary happiness to our heavy-laden hearts. A little fortune, we argue, would surely be the quietus of a sea of troubles; would mean our independence and liberty; would, in one word, be our salvation. There may be cynics who will contend that money and happiness cannot very well go together; whether money can buy happiness or not is a highly moot point; but one thing is certain, namely, that money can and does snap the bonds of ignoble dependence. If money can do that, then it is by all means a factor of happiness, and is truly welcome.

Lure Of Hope

When musing on such things, how insistently one wishes that thoughts of success would be concrete realities. How the translation of visionary happiness would be the panacea for all our ills! It is only natural that in moments of great expectations, thoughts or even visions of failure cannot intervene. But the tragedy of it all is that the germ of unsuccess is generally working insidiously to wreck our hopes of a better future; and, unfortunately enough, it is but a short step from high hopes to revolting reality.

Banishing clouds of unsuccess from our mental horizons is good to a point, but to build castles on the flimsy foundations of hope is highly dangerous. Hope is to a considerable extent a false friend. He delights in scattering failures rather than joys. In his practical results, he is in nine cases out of ten disastrous, but strange as it may seem, in spite of the results, he is the only fellow who sustains us in our weary journey through the time-girt isle of life—and whatever the results of the draw on 4th June, we will not easily let go of him, for he will still continue telling the flattering tale that joy will soon return

Last Consolation

In conclusion, by buying a ticket in the Sweepstakes, we have bought a chance, and if that chance does not fructify, (perish the very thought!) we can at least hug a gift, unsubstantial perhaps, to our bosoms—the gift of the consolation that—

"The rapture of pursuing
Is the prize the vanquished gain."

The Senate of the Punjab University at its meeting held on the 26th May approved of the appointment of Dr. L. C. Jain, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., B.Sc., Econ. (London) as University Professor of Economics.—A. P.

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SEE The hero-explorer trapped in the relentless, life-smothering coils of a 40-foot python... and his miraculous escape.

SEE These and a *score of other* sensational thrills... each more amazing than the last... sounds and scenes that will burn themselves vividly into your memory forever.

DEVIL TIGER

Directed by
CLYDE E. ELLIOTT
director of
"BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE"
Story by James O. Spearing
Edited by Truman Talley

REAL! GENUINE! AUTHENTIC!!

From the black heart of Asia's impenetrable jungles comes this unforgettable saga of beasts at death grips in their relentless war. *You actually hear their blood-chilling battle cries!*

AT ROXY

From TO-NIGHT 4; 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Plan open. *Book early.*

IN THE STUDIOS ----- ON THE SCREEN

"SITTING PRETTY" (PATHE)—"QUEEN CHRISTIANA" CONTINUES (REGAL)—"SORREL AND SON" (WELLINGTON)—"MAD GENIUS" (EXCELSIOR)

"DEVIL TIGER"

"The Devil Tiger" now shown at the Roxy.

DEVIL TIGER
At The Roxy

With the unrelenting ferocity of animals untamed, and the uncompromising cruelty of the jungle itself, "Devil Tiger," Fox Film's saga of the wilderness, crashes across the screen of the Roxy Theatre, beginning on Saturday. It is an engagement of the picture that has been hailed as the most terrific of all animal productions.

"Devil Tiger" is the record of a group of people who out their way through the tangles of the Asiatic jungle, woven by untouched nature for thousand of years. It is the picturization of man's latest battle with the elements, that have baffled explorers for centuries. It is an expedition into bare danger, with nature and nature's killers as the enemies that will not quit fighting until they are entirely subdued.

This is the setting for a story and a battle that thunders high above any of the trials to which mere man has ever been submitted.

Their path is blocked by the wild life that does not wait for them to pass. The vicious binturong and the monitor lizard have it out as the three adventurers wait with baited breath for the outcome. A tiger penetrates the home swamp of a giant crocodile and finds that he must struggle painfully for life itself. A sabre-horned water buffalo meets his match in a crafty python. But the three push on and on to achieve their goal.

Huge insects pierce their bodies in a thousand places. Other strange creatures drop from the trees to steal their food. And then a rapacious tiger, a beautiful lopard and a black panther fill their brimming cup of adventure to overflowing.

But the final stroke comes with the appearance of the terror of the jungle—Devil Tiger. Man-eater and merciless, he trials the group, waiting to spring, poised for the attack. The jungle seethes with the fear of this super-beast. The group of three are now two, for one of them has fallen before the onslaught. These two, famished, fatigued, ready for nothing, but surrender, come face to face with Devil Tiger. They must not be hasty; they must not be slow. They must measure their moment to the split second. The tensely climatic instant comes in a crash. Man has once again conquered beast!

It took seven months to make this film in the jungles of Asia. It took the last ounce of courage of everyone concerned to see it through. Marion Burns, Kane Richmond and Harry Woods are the three whom Fox Film sent around the world to India, Siam, Indo-China and Malaya—to the few locales never before filmed. Ah Lee, a seven-year-old waif of the jungle, was their constant companion. The entire adventure was achieved under the supervision of Clyde E. Elliott, director of the famous "Bring 'Em Back Alive."

GET THAT GIRL
At The Edward

The popular action star and ace of dare-devils, Richard Talmadge, will be seen this week at The Edward, Dhobi Talao, in "Get That Girl." Many people had thought that Dick Talmadge had spilled his bag of tricks in his last release. But this was not the truth. In "Get That Girl" Talmadge outdoes himself with nerve-tingling stunts that set another high watermark for this fearless athletic star.

It is the romance of a beautiful young heiress trailed by a band of evil-doers. The gang attempt to lure the girl to a rendezvous and rend from her a fortune. Mr. Talmadge enacts the part of a snappy young tractor salesman, on his way to South America to crash a few sales records. He crashes a few thrill records instead.

Talmadge has always been a favourite with us, for his stunts are real. Never have we seen or known any film star to take amazing risks to life and limb to provide thrills for movie-goers as does this Talmadge. It is a red-hot film entertainment that will give the reader a nerve-chilling couple of hours of real screen entertainment.

"SORREL AND SON"
At The Wellington

The powerfully emotional appeal of Warrick Deeping's famous story "Sorrell and Son" which made the silent films of that name a world success five years ago is even more apparent in the talkie version presented at the Wellington Talkies this week. H. B. Warner's performance is as moving a characterisation as the screen has seen in many years. Warner simply tugs at the heart strings from the beginnings of the film to the end; the downright emotion of his Captain Sorrell seems certain to make the world weep as satisfyingly as did the silent film. This story of devoted parenthood and selflessness tells of an ex-Captain who cannot find a job after the war. When his wife leaves him because of his poverty, Sorrell devotes his life to the upbringing of his son, allowing no consideration of menial work or poor pay to deter him. No sooner has the boy started brilliantly his career as a surgeon than his father dies from a disease which no surgery can cure. Warner's superb portrayal is backed by all-round strength

(Continued on page 9.)

"Get That Girl" now shown, with Richard Talmadge and Shirley Grey at the Edward.

"The Most Dangerous Game" shown at the Capitol.

THE MOST DANGEROUS GAME
At The Capitol

Are there any real hunters of men? The idea of a blood lusting huntsman in dinner jacket, satited with the ordinary thrills of a big game killing intrigued the fancy of Richard Connel and resulted in his famous prize-winning story, "The Most Dangerous Game."

In this tale a young American, on his way to hunt on the Amazon, is ship-wrecked on an island owned by a sinister Russian nobleman. The Russian, having exhaustd the thrills of hunting, tries to revive his interest by sinking to the level of a savage forsaking firearms to hunt man-killing beasts with a crude Tartar warbow. But his superior skill in tracking makes even the most ferocious beast an easy prey. At last he decides that what he needs is not a a new weapon, but a new animal to rejuvenate his single passion, the lust for hunting. He turns his island into a hunting domain on which he sets shipwrecked and shanghaied sailor free with a hunting knife to defend themselves—and then tracks them down and kills them like animals. On this fantastic island the young American is forced into an outdoor game of chess with death as the penalty for a false move and a glorious woman as the prize for success.

All his knowledge of woodcraft and the tricks of hunting are called upon to defend his life. The startling duel of the pair high-lights this weird tale which fascinated thousands of magazine readers. "The Most Dangerous Game," an RKO Radio Picture was produced by Merian C. Cooper and Ernest B. Schoedsack makers of three of the screen's greatest adventure epics, "Grass," "Chang" and "Fourth Feathers." Joel McCrea, Fay Wray, Leslie Bands and Robert Armstrong head the cast of the unique film which opens to-day at the Capitol Theatres.

Advance reports from metropolitan centres where the film has been shown, indicate that "The Most Dangerous Game" is not only one of the most unusual pictures of the decade, but also one of the most absorbing and nerve-tingling which must be seen.

"MAD GENIUS,"
At The Excelsior

John Barrymore, who has given so many masterly screen portrayals of characters tragic, romantic and even comic—offers what many critics consider his finest characterization in the title role of "The Mad Genius," the Warner Bros. picture, which opens its local engagement at the Excelsior Theatre to-night.

The star is supported by Marian Marsh, youthful screen discovery, who is exquisite as the dancer, Nana. The girl is dominated by the mad genius, Tsarakov, first seen as master of a travelling marionette show, and later as impresario of the Russian Imperial Ballet.

Tsarakov, while haunted by a burning desire to be the world's supreme interpreter of the dance, is prevented by a physical deformity. He is embittered by this fact and takes an insane delight in pulling the strings to make his grotesque puppets dance, while the yokel's applaud.

One night a drunken peasant lashes his child into the caravan of Tsarakov—who suddenly gets a great inspiration! He will steal the boy—pour into him the flame of his own genius—make him the Divine Dancer the world awaits—and then gloat over his idol in the knowledge that it is not really Fedor the crowds are applauding but Tsarakov himself!

The frenzied Tsarakov works on the lad's mind through the years—and finally beholds his fulfilled desire. Fedor, the youth, is the greatest of dancers and star of the Imperial Russian Ballet, of which Tsarakov is impresario.

Fedor falls in love with Nana the dancer, and, fearing that she may stand in the way of his success, Tsarakov banishes her. Fedor discovers the perfidy of Tsarakov and follows the girl. With hatred only equalled by his former love, Tsarakov brings the lad to the dregs of poverty—finally makiny him believe the girl is false to him—and winning him back.

But it is the later experiences of Tsarakov—who is snared in

(Continued on page 9.)

"Mad Genius" now shown at the Excelsior.

GRETA GARBO'S "CHRISTINA"
At The Regal Triumphs

Every house packed! This was the daily feature at the Regal throughout last week when Greta Garbo's great picture "Queen Christina" was being shown and the enthusiasm of the public can well be gauged from the fact that the management have been flooded with inquiries to repeat the picture for the second week giving an opportunity to those who were unable to obtain seats during the first week to see it. The picture "Queen Christina" is therefore being continued for the 2nd week at the Regal Theatre from to-day and this was a wonder considering the fact that this picture was the only picture in the world to run for 4 consecutive weeks at the Empire Theatre, London which had a definite set plan of not showing any picture for more than a week. It is the picture that Garbo has wanted to do all her life because Queen Christina of Sweden is her favourite historical character. It is the most ambitious film production with sets that rival the Field of the Cloth of Gold for their size and beauty that is to be seen in recent years. Miss Garbo in the title role devoted many months of laborious research in Swedish museums to collect data, all information available, and hundred of old plates and engravings to make the picture authentic. John Gilbert, who left films to devote himself to directing and writing, emerged from screen retirement at Miss Garbo's request to play the impetuous role of Antonio, the Spanish Ambassador with whom Christina fell in love. Ian Keith, noted Shakespearean actor of the stage, is seen as Magnus, Christina's Lord Treasurer and the burr beneath the Swedish saddle of state. Lewis Stone as Chancellor Exenstierna, Christina's counsellor and faithful tutor in state affairs, appears in his seventh role with Miss Garbo in as many pictures. Elizabeth Young, a new-comer to the screen but a talented young actress, was chosen by Director Rouben Mamoulian to play the only other important feminine part in the picture—that of Ebba, Christina's lady-in-waiting. Others in the carefully chosen cast are C. Aubrey Smith, as the queen's loyal bodyguard and servant: Reginald Owen, as Prince Charles, Christina's unsuccessful suitor; Georges Renevent, as the French Ambassador; David Torrence, as the Archbishop; Gustav von Seyffertitz, as a Swdish general, and Ferdinand Munier, as an innkeeper.

Rouben Mamoulian, whose last achievement was the direction of Marlene Dietrich in 'Song of Songs' was chosen by Miss Garbo to guide the destinies of the "Queen Christina" production. The picture is based upon the glamorous life of Sweden's famous Queen Christina who riegned three hundred years ago and its filming taxed the capacities of all M-G-M departments—the wardrobe department for thousands of authentic costumes of the period, the art department for eigtteen months of labour while gathering authentic information for the picture, the property department for the manufacture of every article used in the production from a tiny footstool to palace furnishings and military armour of the period.

GRETA GARBO AT THE REGAL

Lewis Stone and Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina"

Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina" shown for the second week at the Regal.

"ESKIMO"
At The Palace

Eskimo, a great film of the Arctic, filmed by Col. W.S. Van Dyke for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Studio, is to be revived at the Palace this week. Gasps come thick and fast upon the audience as they thrill to panoramas that defy description. Eskimos have to live in a struggle for survival among terrific hazards. Many breath-taking spectacles are shown, including the stampede of a herd of more than 4000 caribou with native hunters in pursuit, giant walrus charging frail skin boats, whale hunting in small boats, the roaring of millions of tons of ice "breaking up," and other thrills.

Life and customs among the Eskimos have been beautifully recorded. Particularly amazing is their moral code, which permits a husband to have more than one wife, and also to lend his wife to his friends on occasions.

Mala, the mighty hunter and leader of his tribe is the centre of a powerful drama, in which the wrong done to his wife is vividly revenged. Mala is superb in physique and gives a performance that will startle the public used to Hollywood's brand of actors.

"SITTING PRETTY"

"Sitting Pretty" an ultra-modern social subject shown at the Pathe Cinema.

SPECTACULAR MUSICAL "SITTING PRETTY"
At Pathe

"Sitting Pretty" Paramount's latest spectacular musical comedy starring Ginger Rogers, Jack Oakie, Jack Haley, Thelma Todd, Gregory Ratoff, Lew Cody and the Pickens Sisters with a chorus of hundred Hollywood beauties has been released at Pathe Cinema since yesterday.

"Sitting Pretty" is different from any musical you've had in years with its fun, Brand new songs, spectacular dance numbers and gorgeous girls, besides it has a strong story.

It concerns, two heroes Jack Oakie and Jack Haley, both smash song writers anxious to write their songs for the singing screen. Jack Oakie, Jack Haley & Ginger Rogers arrive in Hollywood. The boys want to be songwriters and Ginger wants to crash in pictures.

The boys do get a chance when Thelma Todd, a star, hires them. Ginger goes to work too. She does a Fan dance surrounded by a chorus so large it can't be counted.

Radio stars such as the Pickens sisters, Arther Jarrett and Virginia Sale do the big song hits that were written especially for this picture. "Many Moons Ago," "Did you ever see a Dream walking?" "You are such a comfort to me" and "Good morning glory" these are just few of the ten song hits from "Sitting Pretty."

When you sit down in the theatre to see this film you are "Sitting Pretty" indeed, for this film sets a new mark in musicals.

"REUNION IN VIENNA"
At The Carlton

John Barrymore goes from the extreme of dashing uniforms to tatters in his latest screen role as the romantic Archduke Rudolf in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's talking-picture version of "Reunion in Vienna," which opens at the Carlton Theatre to-day.

In the spectacular palace scenes of the picture Barrymore is resplendent in imperial costumes of the old Austrian regime, gold-braided and emblazoned with medals. Other episodes show him in Chauffeur's garb, Alpine outfit, rags of poverty, and in one hilarious moment—in shirt tails.

Diana Wynyard, who recently won acclaim for her brilliant performance in "Cavalcade," plays opposite Barrymore in the photoplay version of the noted Robert E. Sherwood stage-success. Prominent supporting roles are played by Frank Morgan, star of the Broadway production of "Topaze" Henry Travers, May Robson, Eduardo Ciannelli and Una Merkel. The picture was directed by Sidney Franklin, who produced "Smilin' Through."

"Reunion at Vienna" now shown at the Carlton.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Vaishakh Vad 5, 1990.
Muslim—Safar 19, 1353.
Parsi—Adar 29, 1303.
Sunrise—6h. 1m.
Sunset—7h. 12m.
High Water—2-49, 15-37.
Low Water—8-44, 22-04.
Results of Intermediate Arts Examination, University Building 3 p.m.
S. S. "Corfu" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 3

Bombay Amateur Athletic Club, fourth anniversary celebrations, Sorab Palamkote Hall, Parsi Colony, Dadar, 5-30 p.m., Mayor of Bombay presiding.

MONDAY, June 4.

King-Emperor's Birthday, public holiday, banks closed.
King-Emperor's Birthday Parade, Garrison Parade Ground, Colaba, 7-30 a.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Havana Maru" left Colombo on May 30 and is due to arrive in Bombay on June 3.

STUDENTS' HOSTEL.

The opening ceremony of the Students' Hostel of the Sha Burgowan Anandji Desai's charities, will be performed to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad at Matunga (near G. I. P. R. Station).

THE KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

Haribhakta Parayan Pettur Purushottam Rao will perform a "Harikirtan" in Kanarese, to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi, Bombay.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Mad Genius" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Queen Christina" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Devil Tiger" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Most Dangerous Game" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"Reunion in Vienna", Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
PATHE—"Sitting Petty" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
Sunday morning show 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Sorrell and Son" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Gunsundari" time as usual.
MINERVA—"Bengali Chandidas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Educated Wife" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3 p.m.
PALACE—"Eskimo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning at 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD—"Get that Girl" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning 10 a.m.
KOHINOOR—"Bird of Paradise" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 2-30 p.m.
SUPER-TALKIE—"Bag-e-Meeser" Time as usual.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

The Prince of Wales Museum of Western India will be open to the public on Monday (4th inst.) from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

KING OF AN ISLAND OF TERROR HE HUNTED MEN TO LOVE WOMEN!

Thrill-mad sportsman, he set false lights to lure ships to destruction . . . trailed the shipwrecked men to death ...carried their women to his Castle of Strange Delights!

A romance of thrilling, chilling adventure...created by the men who produced the sensational "Chang" and "Four Feathers"

"The MOST DANGEROUS GAME" with JOEL McCREA, Fay Wray Leslie Banks, Robt. Armstrong

COOPER-SCHOEDSACK PRODUCTION
Based on the Story by Richard Connell
Directed by Ernest B. Shoedsack and Irving Pichel
DAVID O. SELZNICK Executive Producer
AN RKO RADIO PICTURE —of Course!

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M. || Matinees at 4 P.M. To-day, Sun. & Holidays.

For eighteen months the world has awaited her return! For one solid year M-G-M's studios prepared! A mighty, spectacular romance has emerged! The Star of Stars is here now in the most ambitious production of our times—the soul-searing story of the Queen who gave up a throne for love—

QUEEN CHRISTINA

with JOHN GILBERT - IAN KEITH
LEWIS STONE - ELIZABETH YOUNG

A ROUBEN MAMOULIAN PRODUCTION

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Super

NOW RUNNING FOR THE SECOND DEMAND WEEK!

THE REGAL (FULLY AIR-CONDITIONED) TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

MYSORE GOVT'S ECONOMY SCHEME

MYSORE, June 1.

The Mysore Government are actively considering the scheme of general reduction in scales of salaries of state servants now in vogue with a view to economise the expenditure of administration.

Five lakhs of rupees will be saved if the proposal is put into practice.—United Press

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. 12-0 noon. Indian Musical Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay Market: Available opening rates. European Lunch Time Music. 5 p.m. Relay of Music from the Regal Cinema. 6 p.m. Children's Hour. 6-30 p.m. Atrekaka—(Stories in Marathi). 7-30 p.m. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory. 8-30 p.m. Commercial News. 8-45 p.m. Readings from Modern Poets. 9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-30 p.m. Light Music. Miss Mahaboobjan of Sholapur with Majid Khan—Sarangi. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

6-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin.
6-30 p.m. From the Musical Comedies, the Revue Chorus: Western Studio Orchestra.
7-30 p.m. Scottish Studio Orchestra.
8-15 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Harold Ramsay at the organ of the Granada, Tooting
8-45 p.m. B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
9-30 p.m. News Bulletin
9-45 p.m. Glees and part songs by nineteenth century composers, sung by the Wireless Singers.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

There will be a grand Harikatha Kalakshepam on Uthara Ramayanam by Sjt. Gavai Vishwanatha Bhagavathar of Vaikam in the Asthika Samaj Hall, Near King's Circle, Matunga, to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Ervad Khurshed Shapoorji Daboo, will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge), Chowpati) to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on "Zoroastrianism in the Light of Theosophy. The lecture is open to the public.

PUBLIC CLASSES.

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public classes at Madhav Bag Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala Upper Hall. Sunday 8-45 to 10 a.m. (B.T.) Upanishadas. All Sanatani Hindus are requested to attend. Separate entrance and seats are provided for ladies.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

The All-Bombay Auction Bridge Tournament will be held under auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association. Entrance Fee is Re. 1 per pair and entries will be closed on 2nd June 1934. For further particulars write to the Hon. Secretary, Kanara Saraswat Association, Gamdevi or Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Chowpatty.

CHIKITSAKA SAMOOHA HIGH SCHOOL.

At the last Matriculation Examination, out of 97 candidates sent up 49 passed and the school won the following University awards:—Mr. R. N. Limaye, The First Jayonnath Shankershet Sanskrit Scholarship, Mr. B. A. Nabar, Mr. M. V. Sanzigiri. The Nashar Rowjee Beedker Prize. Mr. Limaye stood 4th among all the successful candidates.

LATE MR. LALJI NARANJI AND SHERIFF'S MEETING.

An informal meeting of the requisitionists to call the Sheriff's Meeting in honour of the late Mr. Lalji Naranji will be held in the Corporation Hall on Tuesday, (5th instant) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of appointing a Committee to draft resolutions to be placed before the proposed public meeting and to make all the necessary arrangements in connection therewith.

SENTENCE REDUCED

Deterrent Punishment Was Out Of Place, Says Judge

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, June 1.

Mr N. N. Master, Sessions Judge Thana, delivered judgment on Tuesday last in an excise appeal preferred by Ganpat Kalu Patil against the order of his conviction on a charge of possessing illicit liquor and sentence of three months' hard labour passed by Mr. M. B. Kunte, City Magistrate, Thana, on May 22 last

Mr. S. M. Aphyankar appeared for the appellant while Mr. D J. Raje, Assistant Public Prosecutor for the Crown.

According to the story of the prosecution in the Lower Court, Ganpat was in the habit of smuggling illicit liquor for selling it in Bombay. His cart was searched by the Excise Inspector On May 16 last. In the course of the search four bottles, each containing 7 drams of illicit liquor, were found secreted underneath stacks of hay.

The accused was convicted on his pleading of guilty by the Magistrate.

In disposing of the appeal, which was admitted for consideration of sentence only, the Sessions Judge who reduced the substantive sentence in a period already undergone and instead of fined him Rs. 150 or in default one and a half months' hard labour, remarked that the sentence was severe and required to be modified

"I cannot hold", continued the Judge, "that the appellant is always in the habit of smuggling illicit liquor as that fact is not proved in the Lower Court. That being so deterrent and exemplary punishment is quite out of place in this case and the appellant deserves to be punished only for the detection of illicit liquor found in his possession."

TWO PATHANS ON TRIAL

Charged With Causing Hurt With Knife To J. P.

Mr Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay recorded further evidence in the case in which two Pathans, Samandar Najim and Sarwardin Mohmedin are charged with causing hurt with a knife with the intention of causing the death of Mr. Abdul Qudoos Khan, J.P., and Contractor to the P. and O. Shipping Company on February 24 last.

Sergt. Kilbourne of the Palton Road Police Station in his evidence stated that on February 24 he was passing along Nico Road, Ballard Estate, when he saw the first accused dancing along the road with an open knife in his hand. He challenged him and on his dropping the knife he placed the accused under arrest A large crowd gathered and the second accused was handed over to him by the people as an accomplice of the accused.

He made inquiries and learnt that Mr. Abdul Qudoos Khan had been stabbed. The information was given to him by Mr. Carey who said "this bird has assaulted Qudoos Khan in the P. and O. Office." Sergeant Kilburne removed the complaint to the hospital.

Cross-examined by the first accused Sergeant Kilbourne said that he remembered the accused making a complaint to him that he had been assaulted by the crowd and also showed him a mark on his forearm. The accused told the Court that he had not been arrested with the knife but in fact he had been assaulted.

Further hearing was adjourned to June 5.

Mr. J. D'Cunha prosecuted. Mr. I. S. Haji watched the proceedings on behalf of the complainant.

Murderous Attack On Woman

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, June 1.

The report of a murderous attack on a Muslim woman has been received from Hyderabad (Sind). It is stated the woman who nursed grievances against two pathans proceeded this morning to the bungalow of the District Magistrate, but the Pathans, on learning this, followed her and while she was petitioning to the Magistrate they, it is alleged, violently attacked her. The woman's cries brought to the scene chaprasis who overpowered the assailants. The woman has been sent to a hospital where she is lying in a serious condition. The pathans are arrested.

RAILWAY CLERK IN TROUBLE

Alleged Misappropriation Of Rs. 35,000

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, June 1

The local Railway Police arrested to-day Hari Shanker Ganpatram working as clerk at Kankaria station. A complaint was also lodged to-day against him by Railway Auditor Gharpure wherein it is stated that he had misappropriated about Rs. 35,000 during the last four months.

During inquiry it is alleged it was found that he had delivered goods but had made no entries though cash was received

The police and railway authorities are making further enquiries.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION

CONJEEVARAM, June 1.

A woman and her baby were injured yesterday at a procession organised in connection with a festival when gun powdedr exploded accidentally.

It appears spark from a rocket fired towards the sky fell into a basket full of chemicals for preparation of fire work and resulted in a terrible explosion.—United Press.

IN HONOUR OF SIR PRABHA SHANKAR

Mr. C. B. Mehta's Tea Party At Willingdon Sports Club

About a hundred guests responded to the invitation of Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta to the Tea Party he gave in honour of Sir Prabhashankar D. Pattani, Prime Minister, Bhavnagar at the Willingdon Sports Club on Friday evening.

Among those present were:—

H. H. Maharaja Saheb of Porbandar; Yuvraj Saheb of Limodi; Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas; Mr. Hoosenalli Rahimtoola, Mayor of Bombay; Sir Richard Temple, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad; Sirdar Saheb Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, Sheriff of Bombay; Sir M. Visvesvaraya; Sir Hormasji Mehta; Sir Govind Pradhan; Kumar Saheb Ghanshyamsinghji of Limbdi; Kumar Saheb Pratapsinghji of Limbdi; Mr. Rahimtoola Chinoy; Mr. Mathuradas Vasonji; Mr. Haridas Madhavdas; Mr. G. L. Winterbotham; Mr. C. W. Heyden; Mr. Behram Karanjia Mr. Hoosenbhoy Lalji; Mr. Bhulabhai Desai; Mr. Meyer Nissim; Mr. N. V. Mandlik and Diwan Bahodur K. M. Javeri.

Sir Prabhashankar after tea spent about an hour on the lawn conversing with the guests.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY TRAIN

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALYAN, June 1.

The case in which Udaram Bolchand Chhablani is charged by the Kalyan railway police with negligence in not pulling an alarm chain of the down Nagpur Express, after Vithal Gangaram Mane jumped out of the running train in the Parsik tunnel, as a result of which he was run over and killed by an Up train on the night of April 6, 1933, came up for hearing to-day before Mr. G. R. Karode, Resident Magistrate of Kalyan.

Mr. V. V. Mone, Police Prosecutor appeared for the Crown, while Mr. E. A. Vaz, Advocate, for the defence.

An application to postpone the hearing to June 22, when Mr. P. K. Kharkar, now on leave, will resume the charge as Resident Magistrate, was granted by the court.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MUSLIM STUDENTS.

The folllowing scholarships for higher education are at the disposal of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, and will be awarded to deserving Muslim students. Applications should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, so as to reach by the 25th June 1934, in the prescribed form of the Anjuman which will be supplied:—

Five Prof. Mirza Hairat Scholarships (Arts, Arabic preferred), each of Rs. 10 per mensem.

Two—Haji Haroon Siddik Scholarships (Science), each of Rs. 15 per mensem.

One—Sir Rasoolkhanji Scholarship (Science, Eng. etc.) of Rs. 12 per mensem.

One—Ibrahimbhoy Mohomed Sayani Scholarship (for Kaira or Broach students) of Rs. 11 per mensem.

Two—Sir Currimbhoy E. Bart. Scholarships (Commerce and Industry) each of Rs. 8 per mensem.

One—Kazi Kabiruddin Scholarship (Commerce), of Rs. 8 per mensem.

One—Haji Suleman A. Wahed Scholarship (Veterinary), of Rs. 5 per mensem.

Police Chief Prepared To Go To High Court

I Need Not Produce Papers In Court Under Sec. 124 Of Evidence Act Says Mr. Smith

In the case in which Fidahussein Rajaballi, a deportee, stands charged with having disobeyed the Police Commissioner's Order externing him from Bombay for a period of two years, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazagaon, Mr. R. W. Smith, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, appeared on Friday before His Worship in answer to a notice issued on him to produce the records connected with the case.

Fidahussein Rajaballi was deported on 25th August 1932 by Sir Patrick Kelly, the then Commissioner of Police from Bombay for a period of two years. Rajaballi returned to Bombay before the expiry of the term and was arrested on 12th December 1933 at Mohamedali Road. He was, therefore, charged with disobeying the order of the Police Commissioner.

UNDER EVIDENCE ACT.

When asked by Mr. Kaderbhoy, the counsel for the accused, to produce the papers connected with this particular case, the Commissioner replied that although he had brought the papers with him he did not wish to produce the same before the court in the interests of the public. He also pointed out that under section 124 of the Evidence Act he was not called upon to produce the papers.

WHAT IS A GANG?

The counesl for the defence said that section 124 of the Evidence Act applied to a "gang" and not a single person.

The Commissioner of Police stated that another person was deported together with Rajaballi.

Counsel for accused—Do you mean to say that two persons form a gang?

Witness—More than one person form a body, or a company, or a gang.

A dictionary was referred to, to clear up the meaning of this word. The dictionary showed that "a company of persons criminally bent" were a gang.

Mr. Smith then explained to the court the procedure followed by him in deporting people of bad and undesirable characters from the city.

The Commissioner of Police after explaining the procedure followed when persons were deported stated that in case he found it necessary, he would examine witnesses, whose statements have been recorded.

Mr. Smith also said that if he found it necessary in the interests of the public that a person born and bred in Bombay should be deported he would have no hesitation to do so.

Court—Mr. Smith, regarding this case would you kindly go through the papers and give us information, if the accused was given a chance to cross-examine the witnesses who have made statements against him?

"OFFICIAL CONFIDENCES."

Witness—The statements of the witnesses are in my opinion, part of official confidences. Though I have looked through the papers I have not studied them, so I cannot say if this particular witness was given such a chance. Besides this case was handled by my predecessor. I am not going behind my predecessor's order. The discretion of deporting a person rests entirely with the Commissioner and nobody can go behind his order.

PREFERRED TO GO TO H. C.

The Commissioner remarked in the end that he was prepared to go to the High Court on the question of this principle.

His Worship told Mr. Smith that in case he desired to have the papers he would inform him about it.

10—TANTALIZING SONG HITS—10
SENSATIONAL DANCES! MELODIOUS MUSIC!
GORGEOUS GIRLS! BEAUTIFUL SETTINGS!

Looking Pretty! Singing Pretty! Dancing Pretty!

GIRLS SONGS

TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M
Sunday Morning 10 a.m.

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POPEYE THE SAILOR
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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY SATURDAY JUNE 2, 1934

JOINT STRIKE COMMITTEE

The Joint Strike Committee has a perfect right to regulate its own personnel. It has taken upon itself the responsibility of organizing and continuing the present strike. And naturally none can deny the wisdom of exercising caution in the selection of its members. But we cannot help feeling that the decision of a section of the Committee to exclude certain members of the Textile Labour Union on the ground that they had not joined the 1929 strike or that they are "reformist" is rather unfortunate. At the present critical juncture what is needed most is concentrated effort so that the strike may not "fizzle out." The objective of the Joint Strike Committee is successful conduct of the present strike. That being so there does not seem to us to be any valid reason why the services of Messrs. N. M. Joshi and Bakhale should not be utilized for that objective, particularly in view of the fact that so far as this strike is concerned they have already done some valuable work in defence of the workers' grievances.

Immediate Duty

We are, therefore glad to learn that the Executive Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union has passed a resolution inviting Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale to join the "United Front Platform" and associate themselves with the conduct of the strike and that a resolution to this effect will be placed before the Joint Strike Committee again when it meets to-day. It is to be hoped that no fresh obstacles will be placed in the way of securing their active co-operation. The fact cannot be ignored that starvation has begun among the strikers, that efforts for securing relief have not met with adequate response, that the ring has been cleared for the millowners to carry on their work of strike-breaking and that, unless there is a speedy change in the tactics of those who are responsible for the conduct of the strike, there is the likelihood of the grave danger of the melancholy history of 1929 repeating itself. What is needed is not ideological dissertation but hard-headed practical commonsense. And commonsense demands that no efforts should be spared to win increased public support and sympathy and bring home the fact to the millowners that the workers cannot be starved into surrender. If the active co-operation of the Bombay Textile Labour Union through Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale is likely to hasten a satisfactory settlement of the strike, as the belief seems to be entertained in some quarters, there is no reason why any objection should be taken to their inclusion in the Joint-Strike Committee. Such a gesture on the part of the Strike Committee will not be inconsistent with the principles on which the Committee was originally formed. The fundamental basis of this Committee is the slogan of "United Front." For some reason or the other the co-operation of the Joshi-Bakhale Group could not be secured; but now that it is available there is no meaning in spurning it. To do so is to betray a lamentable failure to realise the immediate duty. There is no fear of "Right deviation," as is reported in some papers, if Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale are taken in the Joint Strike Committee. The issues involved in the strike are quite simple and brook no "ideological" confusion. The main objective is the restoration of the wage-cuts and all those who are prepared to fight for this should be welcomed by the Strike Committee. So far as this is concerned, Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale have declared their solidarity with the strikers. If the ultra-Leftists who maneouvred the decision in the absence of many members of the Strike Committee on Thursday, had stuck to their ideological obsessions at the inception of the "United Front Platform," the Joint Strike Committee would not have come into being at all. We hope the resolution of Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union will be accepted by the Strike Committee.

Don't Betray The Workers

In the meanwhile, we wish to urge one paramount consideration for the serious attention of all concerned. The indiscretion of ultra-Leftists has already been exploited by a certain section of the Press. What is purely a domestic difference is being made out as a grave split. The millowners and all other pro-capitalist forces are sure to make much of it and with the resources at their disposal they will scare the rank and file of workers into demoralization. The workers have so far responded magnificently and, in spite of heavy odds, have held out with a heroic determination which has puzzled and perplexed those who have all along been looking forward to an early fizzling out of the strike. The task of the Strike Committee is to see that their morale is maintained and thus compel as early and satisfactory a settlement of the strike as is possible. To subordinate this duty to the desire to indulge in controversy regarding ideologies is to betray the working-class. The vital interests of the workers demand that the ultra-Leftist indiscretion should be nipped in the bud before further mischief is created.

Dawn Of Sense

We referred yesterday to the Bengal Government's decision to train detenus. A later message shows that the constructive drive is not restricted to one and the narrowest "front." The full scheme itself falls short of real requirements, but it leads us to hope that Government may at least forsake the wrong path. An intensive propaganda is to be launched through shows, lectures and demonstrations and, with the assistance of parents, guardians and teachers. But success will depend on the extent to which repression or the threat of it does not form the back-ground of such propaganda. "It is recognised," we note further, "that unemployment furnishes a good recruiting ground for terrorism. The Government accordingly have before them a scheme for relieving unemployment through the revival of cottage industries. It is also proposed to make good use of people's enthusiasm for constructive work for the country." All this is very welcome. But if the scheme is intended to disguise an apologia for the present system of Government it will fail as badly as the so-called "Village Uplift Schemes" sponsored in other provinces. One important fact has to be recognised: namely, that the people of India cannot now be deluded or imposed upon.

Reconstruction In China

China, inspite of all her troubles, is steadily forging ahead with the work of national reconstruction. The work is being carried on by the National Economic Council with the help and co-operation of the technical organizations of the League of Nations. Dr. Rajchman, the agent of the League who has been working in collaboration with the National Economic Council, reveals in his report the remarkable progress made during the last two years in all fields of national constructive activity including education, health, agriculture, roads, water conservancy and industries. The Council is empowered to plan and execute projects for economic reconstruction or development and to approve the expenditure for them.

The Government intends not to slacken but increase its constructive activities. The National Government does not command the confidence of the whole country under its charge. Indeed, to a large body of the Chinese and even outside sympathisers its "bona-fides" are more or less suspect. Yet, it is rendering substantial service and is tackling the problem of national economic reconstruction on an effective scale. Trouble-racked China, torn to bits by internal conflicts and a prey to foreign greed, can yet go in for nation-building schemes on an elaborate scale because its Government, whether good or bad, is of the Chinese.

IN THE LAW COURTS

Judicial Candour

(BY N. H. P.)

A remarkable and pleasing exhibition of this quality was given recently by Lord Justice Scrutton in the course of a judgment in which he was explaining the formation of a "Commercial Court". He said that there was no separate division of that name; but that the fact was that the Judges of the King's Bench Division agreed among themselves as to the allocation of the work in that Division and just as they allocated from year to year all revenue cases to a particular judge, so they allocated cases within the definition of commercial cases which they framed, and which was adopted by all the judges, to two judges chosen to hear those cases because they were specially conversant with commercial matters, and there was a very good reason at the time why they should make that arrangement.

Objects Of Justice.

"One of the objects of justice", observed Lord Justice Scrutton, "is to satisfy the litigants that their cases are fairly and properly heard, and, unfortunately, some classes of commercial cases are so complex in their nature that a judge who is not conversant with that class of commercial business has to have a great many explanations made to him in the course of the case as to matters with which he is quite unfamiliar, and so with every judge. If I were invited to decide a question of conveyancing turning on the provisions of the Law of Property Act, I should display an amount of ignorance which would entirely disgust the lay client and the solicitors appearing before me, simply because they are practised and experienced in such judicial matters, whereas I have not been conversant with that particular branch of the law. It is not merely that things have to be explained to such a judge in open court, which lay clients and solicitors sitting there think that judges ought to have known without having them explained, but that nobody quite appreciates how little a judge of that class of case does know, and they do not realise that things which are so obvious to them are not so obvious to everybody, and that they are not obvious to every judge, and the resolution of the judges was come to in 1894 because a series of commercial cases had come before judges who were not conversant with commercial matters, and, in consequence, commercial interests in the City of London had felt that their cases were not being properly tried and, in particular, because there was one case in which a very heavy general average statement involving a number of difficult questions of principle came, by the accident of arrangement, before an excellent and very popular judge in his own class of business, but who probably had heard of a general average statement for the first time when the case came before him. He did his best with it, but the lay client sitting there got tired of hearing the most elementary propositions explained to the judge, who obviously had never heard them before, and had some difficulty in taking down exactly what they were. That was the foundation of the resolution of the judges that commercial cases, as they defined them, should come before selected judges conversant with commercial matters, and Lord Russell of Killowen, Mathew J., and Collins J., were picked as the first three judges to hear such cases, and they were so picked because of their special acquaintance with commercial matters."

A Programme Of Law Reform.

Law Reform, whether of substantive law or of procedure, is very much under discussion, at present, in England. Some of the proposals of the first Interim Report of Lord Hanworth's Business of Courts Committee have already taken practical form. Even the shortening of the Long Vacation has been given a trial and is to be continued for

(Continued on page 7.)

AN ASIATIC: LEAGUE OF: NATIONS: ::

Deshbandhu Das' Vision Of Asiatic Federation As Spur To India's Political Destiny & Evolution

(By "AN OBSERVER.")

Not long ago, a suggestion was ventured in these columns in the course of an article on 'India and the League', that the latter's Bureau in this country needed radical re-organisation, at least on the lines of the International Labour Office in Delhi. As luck would have it, events have since happened in rapid succession to justify that opinion in a manner more convincing than probably any arguments could have hoped to do. The first Asiatic Labour Congress has had its successful session, Labour leaders in India have had their say, and more important for the present purpose, Dr. P. P. Pillai, Director, I.L.O., Delhi, has also issued a notable statement on the unique event. What was suggested as essential for any League organisation in India to do, Dr. Pillai has courageously done, taking occasion of the event, and rightly within his province, Labour. His pronouncement is at once an interpretation of the spirit of the new-born Asiatic movement to Geneva as also an assurance on behalf of the latter to Asia that her efforts will be watched with helpful interest. Says Dr. Pillai:

"Till now all international labour alliances and combinations originated from the West. Renascent Asia is now making her experimental efforts in this direction and that is why I consider that this Congress sets up a new landmark in Asiatic history. The Colombo Congress has inaugurated a new era of co-operation among Asiatic countries."

He is very hopeful of the Asiatic movement proving a valuable ally to the international organisation at Geneva. His statement breathes the real Geneva spirit, blowing directly with its Alpine freshness and exhilaration, uncontaminated by its passage through the chambers and corridors of the Imperial Secretariat in Delhi or Simla. Geneva's prestige, which had sunk rather low in the country of recent years, has thereby gone up by a few points.

How Asia Fares In Geneva

Of the views of Labour leaders in India, those of Mr. B. Shiva Rao, appearing in 'The Hindu' of 23rd May, are marked with his characteristic frankness and optimism. He has been a Labour delegate to Geneva and has first-hand knowledge of things happening there. His descriptions, therefore, are graphic and his conclusions are authoritative, based as they are on actual experience. Writing about the League itself, he says:

"Geneva is dominated by the European Powers, and particularly by those responsible for the Peace Treaty. The problems which come up for consideration are of the White races, and the approach to them is almost entirely European. Looking round the Conference, at any session, and the various committees, one cannot help feeling how little the coloured races are represented at Geneva. Even in the workers' group, the leading places are monopolised by the European representatives, and one has to be grateful for an occasional small mercy, if an Indian or a Japanese is accorded the honour of being a substitute member."

His vivid description of the sessions of an I. L. Conference at which the imperialist Powers of Europe manage to dominate the show is even tenfold truer of the Assembly and other meetings of the League where India, for example, as an 'original member,' is 'represented' by 'delegates' called so by courtesy.

Need For An Asiatic League

Every argument of Mr. Shiva Rao supporting the Asiatic Labour movement, will strongly suggest to the reader the equally pressing necessity for starting a similar political system as well, embracing the common interests of Asiatic Nations, in fine, an Asiatic League of Nations. It is becoming increasingly clear every day that at the present stage of their political and economic development, with the corresponding tutelage, desired or enforced as the case may be, of European Powers, Asiatic countries, in general, are unable both to influence and derive any advantages to themselves from the international conferences initiated by Western nations. Their participation in them is more ornamental than useful, and invariably end in their being made parties to schemes which are, as a rule, not only not advantageous to themselves but sacrifice their interests to the powerful nations of the West. Japan and Turkey may claim an exception. But how has India's membership of the League, for example, helped her political evolution, economic advancement, solution of the racial and communal problems, and spread of her cultural influence within the British Empire, not to say among the other nations of the world?

Only by the Asiatic countries combining in a League for mutual assistance in all fields of progress, and protection against the exploitation by the White nations can the ideals of Woodrow Wilson be realised. Already there is a talk of an entente of the middle eastern nations being formed, sponsored by Kemal Pasha and Riza Shah Pehlavi. This is the psychological moment to popularise the idea of a League of Asiatic nations and vigorously canvass for it.

Favourable Factors

There are several factors in its favour. Racial and cultural considerations will strongly help in its foundation. Politically and economically the eastern nations, barring a few are practically on the same level, or in the same plight, differing only in degree. They have the common object of resuscitating themselves into fully

(Continued on page 11.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

GANDHIJI'S SECRET

One of the secrets of Gandhiji's success is his infinite capacity to tolerate criticisms. Doctor Ceresole, the Swiss Pacifist and Engineer, rightly says:

"Gandhiji has developed an atmosphere round him in which people are not afraid to speak out their mind to the very face of him, whom they regard as their leader and teacher. This was just like the Mahatma who was always anxious to encourage truth above everything, to be fair to his opponent."

Carping critics who seek to run down Gandhiji by sarcastically calling him a "Dictator" forget that he dictates because of the freedom which he allows to his opponents. He dictates by refusing to suppress.

PAPEN'S STATEMENT

Germany seems to be realising that threats and swash-buckling will not help. Von Papen is apparently trying to undo the harm done by Dr. Goebbels as regards the Saar. Von Papen's statement to Reuter is definitely pacific and conciliatory. If the discussions, to which he refers, do result in satisfactory guarantees being given by Germany regarding the safety of non-Nazi and anti-Nazi inhabitants, there is little doubt that the plebiscite will go in favour of Germany. Saar will be restored. Indeed, given the will, it may, as Von Papen says, even serve as "a bridge of peace between France and Germany." But the postulate, we repeat, is the will.

ON BRINK OF PRECIPICE.

Now that the Disarmament Conference is dead—with less chances of being revived than those attending its earlier demises—one cannot help wondering about the future. One result of the failure will be increased emphasis by America on the demand for payment of the War Debts. Payment will upset the present economic balance. Default and repudiation will also lead to economic difficulties. In any case the War Debts will bring in economic confusion and chaos. America will insist on the payment of War Debts because she rightly sees no justification in foregoing what is due to her while debtors continue to spend huge sums on piling armaments upon armaments. This is another inevitable and more stupendous result of the failure of the Conference. Statesman will return from Geneva to start their countries on a more vigorous armament race. We may expect now feverish militarist activities amidst the din of protests and recriminations. The cumulative effect of economic chaos and the rush to arms will be one. And it is irresistible. The world is again about to be pushed headlong down the precipice.

WANTED LARGE-HEARTEDNESS

All well-wishers of Arabia will welcome the suspension of hostilities between the Imam of Yemen and King Ibn Saud. The recent news of the advance of Saudi forces on Sanaa had caused considerable apprehension of a long and bitter struggle in Arabia. But the latest news, if reliable, indicate at least the passing of the immediate danger of war. It is to be hoped that the suspension of war will lead to an honourable and enduring peace between the two Arab States. The terms of Ibn Saud, however, betray the spirit of victory and cannot make for permanent conciliation and friendliness. King Ibn Saud can, indeed, he should, afford to be much more large-hearted.

Press Views

Equality In League

'The League of Nations,' declared Herr Von Papen, 'is merely an association of nations wherein nominally equality of rights prevail but in reality political force.' Among other countries which will endorse this German criticism of the League, India is one. If the League authorities had respected the principle of equality of rights, India would not have been excluded all along from the League Council and from all posts of influence and authority in the League Secretariat.—"Leader."

Undesirable

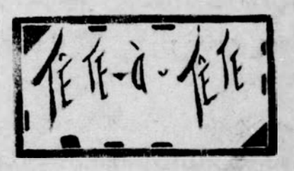
Mr. Satyamurthi is a member of the new election board, and probably, he aspires to be the Parliamentary leader of the province. We suggest he should not go out of the way to tread on the toes of Socialist Congressmen whose number, he admits, is increasing. To most Congress workers who have suffered and sacrificed, the socialist dream of equality and plenty for all is the well-spring of hope that sustains them amidst the prevailing gloom. It may be necessary to direct their thoughts and actions in fruitful channels through sympathy and enlightenment. But, an air of superiority assumed for the purpose of sitting on the fence is sure to give rise to unnecessary irritation and conflict within the ranks of Congressmen which it should be the endeavour of all to avoid.—"Indian Express."

Prestige Or Peace?

When the Anglo-Irish Economic war began people, especially the Jingoes in Britain, thought that Ireland would be reduced to utmost straits and ultimately go to the wall. Their expectations have been hopelessly belied. Ireland's non-participation in the Ottawa Conference has done her no harm whatsoever. On the contrary, her budget showed appreciable surplus and President De Valera is leaving no stone unturned to resuscitate the economic life of his country. To-day he feels his country's position to be stronger than ever. "We will give you preference for your goods when you give us preference of ours"—that is the President's plain offer to Britain. If the offer is accepted, there is an end of the trade war. But, alas, there is the British prestige in the way.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

Stop It

Angul, that obscure district in Orissa, appears to be the "strong man's" Paradise. The administration of the area is in the hands of a Deputy Commissioner, with practically unrestricted powers. This official combines in himself both executive and judicial functions. The absurd lengths to which officialdom placed in such a position would go was strikingly illustrated some time back, when the Deputy Commissioner chose to prohibit a citizen of Angul from having Mahatma Gandhi under his roof even for a few hours, while he was on a visit to the place in the course of his Harijan tour. The 1933 Reforms proposals, not only envisage the perpetuation of the mode of administration obtaining at present in the area, but also the creation of more Anguls. The aboriginal tribes in India total about twenty-five million people. Their development requires that they should no longer be kept in isolation by special laws and regulations. The nation should be allowed to do its duty by the backward among its members.—"Hindu."



Sir Samuel Hoare: "To read some of the speeches of Mr. Churchill and Lord Lloyd, you would imagine that it was an iniquitous crime for Indians to demand a greater share in their own Government."

We read the Ordinance Laws and their—and we do not need to imagine.

* * * *

"If this is a crime" continued the Secretary of State, "it is a crime, of which all great Dominions were constantly guilty until they obtained self-government." This is shocking and seditious enough. But worse still: "It is a crime to which we ourselves have incited fellow-citizens throughout the Empire." Does Sir Samuel really not know that he is committing a crime under Sec. 17 (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act in addition to taking away the knighted breaths of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

* * * *

"Has The Indian Liberal Party A Soul?"

—Headline.

The question is difficult to answer. All that is known about it is that it's a "constructive, constitutional" body.

* * * *

Criticising the Sir Setalvad-Jehangir—or, if you like, the Sir Jehangir-Setalvad, the main point is the common "Sir"—statement, Sjt. K. M. Munshi asks the Liberals "Do they reject the White Paper?"

Now this is a very unsporting and unfair question. As if Mr. Munshi doesn't know why the Knights took all this trouble of issuing a long statement.

* * * *

The answer, of course, is No. They must face the reality of the absence of "fundamental differences" between themselves and Government.

They would rather not say it because they cannot ignore the other, the Indian, reality, which is rather inconvenient.

* * * *

"The wildest uncertainty prevails" in Geneva.

As a prelude to the most certain wildness in the world?

* * * *

"A Crop Planning Conference" will be held by the Government of India early in June.

A "fair contingent of representatives from the provinces" will participate. But the formal agenda of the Conference is not, however, expected to include a discussion on White-Paper cultivation.

* * * *

Will Women Take To Billiards?

Won't they? It is a game of cues and breaks.

* * * *

Charged with "high treason in organising armed resistance to Nazi-ism at the beginning of the Nazi regime", 111 Silesian Communists are involved in a trial, which Reuter calls "Monster."

We entirely agree.

* * * *

The Vicar of Bermondsey invited 50 boys and girls to answer the question "What would you do if you were Dictator of Bermondsey." Among the interesting answers he got, the most prominent is "I would shoot any shop-keeper who sold foreign goods."

The report does not say whether the would-be Dictator received a pat on the back for his patriotism or a long term in a Reformatory as a potential danger to England.

* * * *

A number of Round Tablers are likely to proceed to London to be present when the Joint Parliamentary Report will be presented.

There is no truth in the rumour, however, that they intend to threaten withdrawal of further co-operation if the Report is not to their satisfaction.

* * * *

Mr. Walford, President of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, Lucknow, said in a recent interview that any political party which had a constructive programme for the good of the country would be assured of his community's support.

"The country," we phesume, means Anglo-India.

Wheat Famine Faces America

Reversal Of N. R. A. Policy In Western States Is Likely

INTENSE HEAT WAVE

NEW YORK, June 1.

A serious situation has arisen in 35 States, especially the West the Middle-West as a result of the prolonged drought which is now aggravated by intense heat wave.

High Temperatures

Rainfall in parts of the country is lowest on record and some States are certain to lose half the normal crops even if the rain comes next fortnight. Shade temperatures and 106 in Minneapolis, 105 in Iowa, 102 in Chicago and 100 in South Dakota.

N. R. A. Policy Reversal

With the prospect of the destruction both of crops and live-stock in the Western States, a reversal of the Administration's restriction policy is likely and already the farmers over half the affected areas have been released from the undertaking to carry out the restriction policy.

Price Shoots Up

The fear of crop failure coupled with the uncertainty of international wheat agreement has sent the wheat futures in the Chicago Grain Exchange above the dollar per bushel level for the first time since last Summer.

No relief from the drought is predicted by the official Weather Bureau.

In Winnipeg

Parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba also affected by the drought, but conditions are improving. It is estimated that the wheat harvest will be the smallest since the war.--Reuter.

CITY'S RESPONSE TO CALL OF HUNGER

(Continued from page 1).

vince. Under this provision the 40-hour week has been applied in the building industry and in works paid for or subsidised by the provincial or local authorities

In Germany, though no legislation providing for shorter hours has actually been adopted, the 40-hour week is in practice applied in a number of different industries and districts. In Great Britain, although no legislation or general collective agreement on the subject so far exists, a number of individual firms have introduced a shorter working week.

After alluding to instances of the adoption of a 44-hour week in Australia, the Report notes the consolidation and development of the practice of the 8-hour day and 48-hour week. An act promulgated in Italy in March 1933 empowers the Government to withdraw the conditions attached to its ratification of the Washington Convention. In France, a number of Decrees have been issued extending the regulations made under the Hours of Work Act of 1919 to a series of fresh occupations. In Bulgaria and Panama the 8-hour day has been extended to commercial establishments, while the Washington Hours Convention has also been ratified during the year by Argentina, Colombia, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay.

The Director also mentions the movement to increase opportunities of employment by abolishing or reducing overtime. Measures to this effect have been taken in Belgium, British Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France Latvia, the Netherlands, Switzerland, etc.

ALLEGED INCITEMENT OF WORKERS

May Day Celebration Speech Echo

Mr. Velkar, Police Prosecutor, filed a fresh charge-sheet against Mr. B. S. More of the Young Workers' League before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, as soon as the Magistrate passed orders binding the accused in a surety for good behaviour in the case in which he was charged with inciting the workers to violence by delivering two speeches at the Kamgar and Ganesh Maidans.

POLICE ATTITUDE

As the orders were read out to the accused, Mr. Velkar, stated that he thought of withdrawing the fresh charges against the accused in the event of a substantial sentence, in consultation with the police authorities, but the present orders only binding the accused for good behaviour left him no chance of reporting to the police authorities about the advisability of withdrawing the fresh charges, and that he would go on with the new case.

"MAY DAY" SPEECH ECHO

In this case Mr. more is charged with inciting the strikers to violence and intimidation under secs. 117, 341 and 506 I P C, by delivering a speech in connection with the May-Day celebrations, at a meeting held at the Lal Baug Maidan.

The accused is alleged to have exhorted the workers to bring about a complete strike in the city by suspending all traffic.

C. I. D., Shorthand-writer Velinker deposed to having taken down the speech of the accused in Marathi shorthand.

The Magistrate asked how the tramcars, trains, etc., were to be stopped. Defence counsel replied that it was not indicated in the speech and added," a more innocuous speech than this can not be delivered."

CASE ADJOURNED

The case is adjourned to to-day (Saturday) for further hearing

Messrs JOSHI AND BAKHLE & STRIKE COMMITTEE

Roy-Group's Attitude

A prominent member of the group known as the Roy group of Trade unionists writes.

There are reports in the papers that Roy group is anxious to include Messrs. N. M. Joshi and Company in the Strike Committee Mesrs. Alwe, Kandalker and others, who are of this opinion, are not the members of the Roy group and their opinion is not the opinion of the Roy group.

The Roy group known is opposed to the inclusion of the group of Messrs. N. M. Joshi and Bakhle in the Strike Committee, not merely because they are Reformists but also because they have no following of the working class.

The Roy group people are of the opinion that if a good section of the workers want them in Strike Committee in the interest of the General Strike and United Front they will not break away from the Strike Committee on that issue.

STRIKE COMMITTEE SPLIT DISCREDITED

G. K. U. Decides To Have Joshi And Bakhale To Co-Operate

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union held on Friday evening a resolution moved by Mr. Alwe to include Messrs. N. M. Joshi and R. R. Bakhale on the Joint Strike Committee was hotly discussed and ultimately passed.

An alternative proposal to the effect that, as a section of the Joint Strike Committee were against their inclusion in the Strike Committee, the Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union would not look with disfavour at any attempt that may be made by Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale in the direction of satisfactory settlement but that the final settlement should be made by the strike committee only was defeated.

The Managing Committee authorised its representatives on the Joint Strike Committee to move this proposition at its meeting to-day (Saturday).

This decision of the Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union is viewed with disfavour by the ultra Leftist section of the Strike Committee, and there is bound to be a hostile reception from them. It is, however, believed that the matter will be considered as only an internal difference and the possibility of any serious split is discredited.

U. S. SILVER BILL PASSED

Opposition Collapses When Final Vote Is Taken

WASHINGTON, May 31.

The House of Representatives has passed the Silver Bill. Opposition was offered by members of the Democrat "silver bloc" which contended that the bill was just a "silver brick" which would prolong the depression for ten years

The Republicans attacked the proposal as monetarily unsound.

The Democrat supporters claimed that the bill was needed to complement the Government gold policy, and increase commodity prices and foreign trade.

The Opposition collapsed when a final vote was taken. The Bill was passed by 263 to 77 votes.—Reuter.

TO ADMIT OR NOT TO ADMIT

Strike Committee To Reconsider Question Of Taking In Joshi

Messrs. D. Bedekar and S. D. Patil, Joint Secretaries, Strike Committee, write:—

To-day the different mill areas were in a state of tension from the morning, since the owners had planned a big offensive by opening such mills as were kept closed till now, Comrades Bedekar and Mhatre, who were moving in that area were stopped by some police officers, and were asked to tell the workers to be careful and submissive. At Sewri the two mills which were kept open, were not able to recruit any blacklegs.

The same was the case in the Fergusson Road section, where the Narayan and Pralhad Mills had a decline in attendance in spite of the fact that Pathans were employed as Blue-pickets,

Com. Rawal of the Young Workers' League was arrested to-day in connection with the strike. Also Laxman and Pandurang Shripat, two strikers were arrested.

On Friday the Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) met to deliberate on the resolution passed on Thursday in the Joint Strike Committee condemning the attempts to include Messrs. N. M. Joshi and R. R. Bakhale in the Joint Strike Committee. The other resolution which was moved by Messrs. Alwe and Kandalkar supporting the inclusion of these two Moderate Reformist leaders, and which was rejected by the Joint Strike Committee, was brought forward before the Managing Committee by Mr. Alwe and it was passed in the Committee that his (Alwe's) resolution should be again moved on Saturday in the Joint Strike Committee meeting, on behalf of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag). It should be noted that a section of the Managing Committee—a trade-union Group—known as the Roy-Group-stoutly opposed the resolution moved by Mr. Alwe. In view of the fact that, since most of the prominent leaders of this group, who fought for a united front with the Lal-Bawata Girni Kamgar Union, and brought about the present strike, are in jail and also in view of the fact that Mr. Alwe and Kandalkar who entered on the scene of the strike only after the prominent leaders were jailed, managed to secure a majority in the Managing Committee, it is but clear to-day that Mr. Alwe's resolution was carried quite in contradiction to the general policy of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. The Trade Union Group called the Roy-Group to-day stands shoulder to shoulder with other members of the Joint Strike Committee to conduct the strike successfully. Thus to-day the United Front of of the Joint Strike Committee is as firm as ever, and the Committee is determined to successfully prevent all attempts at breaking the united front and thus helping actively in breaking the strike.

Even if the whole question is settled, still on Saturday, in a meeting of the Joint Strike Committee the Resolution may be brought forward far consideration.

ABSOLUTE QUIET IN MILL AREA

The mill area presented a deserted appearance on Friday night and no untoward incidents or stray assaults reported to the Police.

Mr. R. P. Raul, a member of the "Young Workers' League" was arrested on Friday evening at Bholwada.

MONSTER TRIAL OF COMMUNISTS

111 Silesians Charged With High Treason

BRESLAU, May 31.

The monster trial of 111 Silesian Communists has opened on a charge of high treason in organising armed resistance to Nazism at the beginning of the Nazi regime.

If convicted they are liable to be beheaded.—Reuter.

BOLIVIA APPEALS TO LEAGUE COUNCIL

GENEVA, May 31.

There is little alteration in the immediate situation as a result of Bolivia's decision to appeal to the Council of the League in accordance with Article 15 of the Covenant, with a view to settling the Bolivia-Paraguay hostilities, but it will facilitate the action of the Council in the matter of sanction, as the consent of two parties to the dispute is no longer necessary to the preliminary action.—Reuter.

RUBBER GOODS TO BE DEARER

LONDON, June 1.

The Institute of Rubber Manufacturers' Associations is reported to have decided to increase the price of all rubber articles by 10 per cent.—Reuter.

PEMBROKE STEPHENS

Escorted To Belgian Frontier

BERLIN, June 1.

Pembroke Stephens was escorted from Berlin by the German police last evening to the Belgian frontier.—Reuter.

ENGLISH JOURNALIST TO BE EXPELLED

Nazis Dislike His Candid Communications To "Daily Express"

BERLIN, May 31.

Mr. Pembroke Stephens, the "Daily Express" correspondent, has been arrested on an expulsion order with which he must comply within 24 hours.

It is stated that he is being expelled on account of the "irresponsible and misleading manner, in which he continually reported the German affairs, thereby grossly abusing the hospitality he was enjoying."

The authorities further allege that the journalism, in which Stephens was indulging, did not help to promote that better feeling between Nations which was so necessary in these days.—Reuter.

Joint Strike Committee

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In a number of papers yesterday a statement purporting to be a statement on behalf of the Joint Strike Committee has been published and the signatory thereof has described himself as Joint Secretaries. The fact is there are only three Joint Secretaries of the Strike Committee, two of whom, viz., Comrades Joshi, and Patil, were never consulted about that statement and thus the description "Joint Secretaries" was highly misleading and in fact incorrect.

Secondly, the meeting of the Strike Committee which passed the resolution of shutting out the representatives of the Bombay Textile Labour Union cannot be described as the meeting of the Joint Strike Committee as the same was postponed to 2nd of June by a notice signed by Comrade V. N. Joshi at 12 o'clock which was the time of the adjourned meeting when no other secretaries were found by him in the office. At 1 o'clock another secretary Mr. Bedekar, put up a counter-notice that the postponed meeting would be held and he tried to secure the signature of the third Secretary, Comrade Patil, without success. Those members of the Strike Committee who held views similar to those of Mr. Bedekar only met and passed resolutions and published the proceedings while those belonging to Girni Kamgar Union were not present in view of the notice postponing the meeting to 2nd June. This will enable the public to valuate the binding nature or otherwise of these proceedings and decisions. The final decisions on these matters will be arrived at in the meeting of 2nd June and will be duly published.--Yours, etc.,

V H. JOSHI,
Secretary, Jt. Strike Committee for himself and Comrade Patil.

HOARE'S BRIEF FOR INDIA

Mobilises Chelsea Women Forces Against Lloyd Barrage

LONDON, May 31.

Incalculable importance to economic questions equally to India, Britain and Empire is stressed by Sir Samuel Hoare addressing the Women Conservatives at Chelsea.

Sir Samuel Hoare said that many have almost forgotten that the economic future of India and its relations with the British Empire and with Britain loor larger in the future than the political which was a side problem.

He claimed that the recent increase in the Indo-British trade has demonstrated the advantage both to the Empire trade policy and goodwill but the creation of the latter was unlikely if Britain refused to take account of India's political aspirations.

He said: "To read some speeches of Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Lloyd, you would imagine it an iniquitous crime for Indians to demand a greater share in her own government. If this is a crime, it was a crime of which all great dominions are constantly guilty, until they have obtained self-government.

"It is a crime of which every Crown Colony is guilty. It is a crime to which we ourselves incited our fellow citizens throughout the Empire."

An extreme or a reactionary policy was the surest way to smash the Empire and injure irrevocably the trade and industry of Britain.—Reuter's Special.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from page 6)

another year. The second Report is passing the controversial stage and it may be expected that some of its recommendations will be accepted in the end. There is, at present, however, no conclusive opinion in favour of the extension of the jurisdiction of the County Courts beyond £100, but facilities are proposed for the transfer by agreement of proceedings in equity from the High Court to the County Court. Proceedings, e.g., for the construction of a Will are found to be much more convenient in the High Court than in a County Court. As regards substantive law, the Law Revision Committee deals with matters which are not controversial.

The Law Revision Committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor in January last, to consider and report on the operation of such legal maxims and doctrines as the Lord Chancellor may from time to time refer to it, has reported on the maxim "actio personalis moritur cum persona." The Report points out that the rule has only been made at all tolerable by a series of exceptions. The Report contains a number of recommendations designed so far as possible to remove such cause of injustice as still remains. Briefly, the reccomendations aim at effecting that neither the death of the plaintiff nor of the defendant in action for tort either before or after action is commenced, should affect accrued rights of action.

As to allowing interest on judgments, the Committee has come to the conclusion that the old and rigid rule of the common law should be further altered and that the courts should be empowered to award interest, if not as a matter of course, at any rate in the exercise of their discretion, in every case (including award of general damages) in which it is not already provided for by Statute or otherwise.

Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill.

The above Bill, to amend the law as to the effect of death in relation of causes of action and as to the awarding of interest in civil proceedings, was read a second time in the House of Lords last month.

International Law Association.

The 38th Conference of the Association will be held at Budapest from 6th to 10th September next. The arrangements for travelling from England and for hotel accommodation generally are in the hands of Messrs. Cook & Son, 1 Berkeley Street, London W.1. An attractive tour will leave London on the morning of Saturday, the 1st of September and reach Budapest on the 5th leaving on the 10th or 11th Lausanne, Venice, Lucern and Paris are included in the tour. Those intending to travel by the special excursion train are requested to inform the Honorary Secretary of the Association thereof at the Association's address (2 King's Bench Walk, The Temple, London E.C.4) before the 15th instant.

The final programme of the Conference has not yet been settled, but it may be said that some subjects which remained unfinished at Oxford in 1932 will be resumed with some additional matters. Among the former are Cartels, Insolvency, Trade Marks and Trade Names. The additional subjects will probably include International Courts with special references to Arbitration and Competence as proposed by the French Branch; the Effect of the Briand-Kellogg Pact of Paris on International Law and the Nationality of Married Women. The Hungarian Branch presents International Payments (in Gold or in Foreign Currency). Insolvency is in charge of the Swiss Branch.

Disarmament Hanging In Balance

Geneva Makes Heroic Efforts To Save It

GENEVA, May 31.

To-morrow will probably be a decisive day in the life of the Disarmament Conference. The wildest uncertainty prevails, though it is generally believed that adjournment is the only practical solution.

As a heroic effort to bridge the wide gap between the British and the French attitudes, both the Spanish and the Swedish delegates will advocate with some modifications, the neutrals' memorandum proposing "inter alia" immediate measures to prevent any aggravation of the existing situation, and the unconditional prohibition of the aerial bombardment together with a substantial amount of disarmament, involving a moderate, but practical realisation of the principle of equality of rights.

The situation was never more critical in the two and a half years, since the Conference began, said Mr. Arthur Henderson, in an exclusive statement to Reuter, and unless there is a speedy transformation, it will become hopeless.

The situation was such that the delegatons were showing extreme reserve with regard to declaring their position, and the discussions may end at the next meeting of the General Commission.—Reuter.

M. L. A's AND ONE-ANNA LETTER

Sir Frank Noyce Orders Lighter Stationery

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 1.

Personal woes of members of the Assembly were voiced during the debate on one anna letter which has been looked into by Sir Frank Noyce with the result that the new type of embossed letter heads and envelopes have been ordered to enable members of the Assembly to take advantage of one anna letter up to half tola.

It will be recalled that while a number of members regretted this decision, as it would lead to the use of thin papers with oozing ink and illegible writings there were other members who felt that if a decision was taken they should be given the same facility as ordinary public. Members of the Assembly pay for embossed stationery and as most members use these letter heads for personal correspondence, their anxiety in the matter was one that could not be ignored.

Sir Frank Noyce took note of the remarks made during the debate and asked his department which controls stationery to prepare lighter stuff by the time, members of the Assembly come up for the next session, they would have enough stock with Assembly office to indent on.

MILITARY ACADEMY & ROYAL MARINE

Competitive Entrance Exam. To Be Held

NAINI TAL, May 29.

A communique issued by the Government of the United Provinces says that a competitive examinaiton will be held in Delhi on October 15, 1934 and subsequent days for entry to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, in the term beginning on the 1st, February 1935, as also for entry to the Royal Indian Marine. The examination will be a combined one for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Indian Military Academy and the Royal Indian Marine and candidates could apply to be admitted to the examination for both or either.

Fifteen vacancies will be offered for entry to the Indian Military Academy. The Governor-General-in Council, however, reserves to himself the right to fill the last three vacancies by nomination from among those who have qualified but failed to obtain sufficient marks for the first twelve vacancies. One vacancy will be offered for admission to the Engineering branch and one vacancy to the executive branch of the Royal Indian Marine.—A.P.

ANOTHER ANDHRA VILLAGE GUTTED

Merchant Caught In Flames And Burnt To Death

MADRAS, June 1.

A correspondent reports a disastrous fire in the village of Dwarapudi (east Godavari district) shortly before noon yesterday destroying practically the whole village.

Before the flames could be extinguished as many as 400 houses out of 500 in the village had been reduced to ashes. The correspondent adds that a large portion of piecegoods brought there for sale on the market day there was destroyed by the fire and a merchant who went inside his house to recover his property was caught in the flames and burnt to death.—A. P.

LOSS TO MARATHI LITERATURE

Mr. S. K. Kolhatkar Passes Away

POONA, June 1.

The death occurred this morning of Mr. Shripad Krishna Kolhatkar, the well-known Marathi literary figure.

His funeral which took place according to Hindu rituals was attended by a large gathering including a number of literary people of Poona. Mr. Kolhatkar was renowned as a dramatist and a poet in Maharashtra.

Mr. Kolhatkar's death is a great loss to Marathi literature in as much as he was the originator of a new school of Marathi-literature.—United Press.

PRISONER ESCAPES FROM CUSTODY

SATNA (C. P.), June 1.

Considerable excitement is reported to be prevailing in Satna, over the escape of an under-trial prisoner from police custody. It appears from the account that Abdulla, who was arrested on the alleged charge of theft, and was being tried in the court of Mr. V. Gangadhar, suddenly fell ill,, and was removed to hospital, where he was admitted as an indoor patient, and kept under police guard. Evading the vigilance of the sentry, he escaped, and is still at large.—(United Press.)

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Write or call for Prospectus and list of courses.

80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Readers' Views

Matriculation Result

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle", above the list of successful candidates at the last Matriculation examination, the following remark appears:—

"Owing to the difficult Arithmetic paper, the percentage of passes has fallen below that of previous years".

I am giving below figures, which require no comment.

Total percentage of passes in 1934 about 48 per cent.
Total percentage of passes in 1933 about 44.2 per cent.
Total percentage of passes in 1932 about 37.5 per cent.
Total percentage of passes in 1931 about 57.2 per cent.
Total percentage of passes in 1930 about 33.7 per cent.

Average 43.2.

(So that this year's percentage of passes is higher than that of 3 years out of the last 4, and their average percentage).

The number of passes in Mathematics this year is over 70 per cent. whereas last year it was 59.3.

I am sure you will publish this in a prominent place in your paper in justice to the paper-setters in Mathematics, for whom most of your correspondents had nothing but abuse so far and who had necessarily to remain silent before the publication of the results. It may also interest you to know that not less than 8 candidates obtained full marks in the Arithmetic paper this year.—Yours, etc.,

A PAPER-SETTER IN MATHEMATICS THIS YEAR.

Bombay, June 1.

"Vexatious Treatment"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the opinion of Mr. J. M. Alvares whose letter under the above heading appears in the columns of your esteemed paper dated the 1st instant, Railway officials need not produce their season tickets or passes because they are recognised by ticket collectors at the gates. The fact of a season ticket or free pass having been issued in favour of a particular individual is not proof of his having it in his personal possession at the time he enters or leaves the station premises. And the rules insist on a passenger whether he be a railway servant or outside person to be in possession of his ticket while he travels. If Mr. Alvares' argument of recognition by ticket collectors is the criterion, the ever so many daily passengers known to the ticket collectors of their being season tickets holders should be exempt from showing their tickets!!

Every sane person can understands the enthusiasm of the railway authorities to prevent 'passengers without tickets' from travelling in their railway. Mr. Kulkarni's grievance is not against this. If Mr. Alvares will kindly once again read the first letter that appeared in your issue of the 28th May 1934, he will find that Mr. Ball has been invited to pay a visit to Dadar to see for himself how passengers are obliged to produce their passes at three different places. I shall invite Mr. Alvares also to pay a visit to Dadar station on a working day at the time of the heavy office going traffic and see for himself the inconvenience caused and to judge whether it would not be enough if the tickets and passes are shown only once while entering the station instead of at three different gates.

I do trust that no "izzat" will be lost in doing this small service and earning the gratitude of the mass of Season Ticket holders from Dadar.—Yours, etc.

K. MAHADEVAN.

Typhoid Fever At Vile Parle

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I notice that several complaints have already appeared in the columns of your paper in connection with the existing state of sanitation in the suburb of Vile-Parle but it seems that the Municipality of this place has not taken any effective action to redress the grievances complained of. Every summer, at this particular period of the year, there is with an unfailing regularity an outbreak of typhoid fever in the town of Vile-Parle and although the deadly disease seldom fails to exact its usual toll of human life, especially from amongst the children, the benign Municipality has been simply looking at the matter in a placid manner as if to suggest that this vital matter does not concern them but somebody else! I hear that the Municipality have already invested one of its members with the "port folio" of sanitation but I wonder if this high-sounding official called 'Sanitation Commissioner' has ever cared to move about in the town to see things for himself. While, therefore, virulent types of epimics like typhoid, small-pox or measles are allowed to work havoc in the town without any effective measures being devised to combat them, the Municipality appears to have been engrossed with two questions viz., (1) the provision of an overbridge for the convenience of the residents living on the west side and (2) the erection of a market on the east side near the station-building. May I, therefore, through the columns of your esteemed paper take this opportunity of appealing to the Municipality to wake up from its slumber and take such prompt measures as may be necessary in consultation with the medical fraternity to drive away the annual scourge from this place?—Yours, etc.

K. G. PARDESHI,
Shivram Sadan
Prarthanasamaj Road,
Ville Parle.

16 KILLED OVER A COW

Sentence Of Death On Desperadoes Confirmed By High Court

LAHORE, May 30.

A sentence of death passed on Santa Singh, one of the three desperadoes, who armed with guns had opened fire in two villages, killing 16 persons, including three women and injuring 20 others, was confirmed by the Lahore High Court on Wednesday.

According to the prosecution a cow was stolen from the house of a Harijan resident of Budala, a village in Hissar district, and sold to some butchers. Following this a Bania of the village proclaimed a reward of Rs. 500 to those persons who would murder the butchers. Zora, Baldev and Santa Singh, who were absconders in several murder cases, volunteered for the task. On the night of 11th October, 1932 armed with guns and dressed like policemen they raided the premises of the butchers and opened fire, killing five men and three women. They then went to another village nearby and killed eight more men, injuring in all twenty persons.

The culprits absconded for about six months till Zora was accounted for by a police party near Patiala State territory. Baldeva was arrested a week later and on a charge of murder was sentenced to death. Santa Singh the third wanted man, was arrested a fortnight later and awarded capital punishment. The last-named accused's appeal was rejected to-day by the High Court.—A. P.

"OUT LIVED ITS UTILITY"

Municipality Decides To Demolish Delhi City Wall

NEW DELHI, May 31

The Delhi Municipal Committee to-day decided to demolish a portion of the historic and mighty city wall built by the Moghul Emperor, Shah Jahan, and lying between the Ajmer Gate and Delhi Gate of a length of about six furlong. It was held by the Committee that the wall had outlived its utility and was a great hindrance in the way of expansion of the city which was growing more and more congested. It will be remembered that during the last heavy monsoon half a dozen persons lost their lives while several more were injured owing to portions collapsing in places. The matter has been referred to the Government of India since the wall cannot be demolished without their permission.—A. P.

"The 5th gathering of workers for village uplift was settled to be held at Kabuoor in Hatkanagala Peta of Kolhapur State on Saturday and Sunday (9th and 10th) as there is plague epidemic raging at Kabuoor, the gathering will be held at Rukadi in the State Camp (opposite Rukadi station on the said dates.

Elaborate Programme Of Rural Reconstruction

Bengal Government To Launch Ambitious Scheme To Improve Economic Conditions

CALCUTTA, Moy 30.

The "Associated Press" understands that the Government of Bengal have worked out an elaborate programme of rural reconstruction which they are determined to carry through. The appointment of the Board of Economic Inquiry and the Rural Development Commissioner are only parts of this elaborate plan. Though the activities of Government in this behalf will mainly be directed by the Rural Development Commissioner acting under the guidance of the Economic Sub-Committee of the Cabinet, each department of Government will contribute their quota to the success of this plan of reconstruction. Accordingly the nation-building departments have each under consideration how they can by their activities further the economic recovery of the province.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The most important amongst the problems which have engaged the attention of Government are the problem of rural indebtedness, the middle class unemployment and the revival of the cottage industries. Consolidation of the Co-operative Movement in the province and the establishment of Land Mortgage Banks will, it is expected, go a long way towards the solution of these problems. Simple methods of rural insolvency and debt liquidation, consistent with the interests of all economic units, are also under consideration. It is being felt that in an agricultural country like Bengal, these alone will not give the peasant the staying power which he so much needs in the economic struggle of to-day unless he is shown better ways of agriculture. Accordingly important researches in agriculture are being carried on under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and in District Agricultural Research and in District Agricultural Farms. Important results have already been obtained; new varieties of paddy with heavy yields have been evolved and a new variety of sugar cane called Co 213 with heavy sugar yield suited to the climatic conditions of Bengal has been obtained.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

To popularise the improved varieties of crops, seeds are being distributed from the District Agricultural Farms. The prospects of jute being still gloomy, intensive propaganda is being carried on for the restriction of the area under cultivation and to encourage the substitution of jute by sugar-cane. Attempts are being made simultaneously to improve the breed of cattle. The premium bull system under which private persons keeping good breeding bulls are paid a certain sum for each bull so maintained has been introduced and is working well. The breeding bulls kept at the District Agricultural Farms are also rendering good services which are being availed of extensively by the local peasantry. Veterinary Surgeons are being sent out into villages for the treatment of cattle and for showing the peasants improved methods of taking care of cattle. The Agricultural Farms have carried on important researches with fodder crops, the result which are being made freely available to the rural population.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

In the Industries Department, attempts are being made to tackle the problem of the middle class unemployment through a revival of cottage industries. It is felt that in attacking this problem, two of the existing factors should be taken into consideration, namely, the paucity of capital and opportunities on one hand and the paucity of and hence the demand for skilled labour in the cottage industries on the other. Accordingly while ambitious schemes will be beyond existing resourses, the revival of cottage industries provides the best alternative. It will be possible for young men with small capital to take to these industries, and so each a decent living in independence, the State Aid to Industries Act making available to them whatever further capital they may require to supplement their own resources or to give them a start when they have no resources of their own. At the same time, researches are being carried on in the Industrial Research Laboratory for finding out better methods of manufacture. Important results in tanning, pottery, manifacture of all-metal wares, soap-making, umbrella-making have already been obtained. To make available to the young men the results of these researches and to show them how small industries on these lines can be started, demonstration parties are being sent out into the interior.

EXTENSIVE PROPAGANDA

Extensive propaganda is being made also through cinema parties, lectures, exhibitions, etc., to popularise the results of researches already made. The touring exhibition Van which had just completed its tour of the four district the Burdwan Division also did valuable propaganda, its exhibitions being attended by more than a lakh of people.

FIVE YEAR PLAN.

In the Local Self-Government Department, Government have a five-years' programme of road development and it is hoped that within a short time the facilities of transport and communication in the province will be considerably increased.

The Public Health Department are also not going to lag behind. They have divided the province into 600 health circles with their equipment of preventive workers through which they mean to work to rid the province of malaria, cholera and small-pox and other preventible diseases. Recently the Irrigation Department in collaboration with the Public Health Department had flood irrigation done in some areas of Midnapore District. As the results seem to have brought down the incidence of malaria in those places, this, is going to be tried extensively in Burdwan and Howrah District and in the Nadia River Division. In the sphere of education, also, attempts will soon be made to extend the educational facilities to the rural people in as large as a measure as possible.

It is hoped that these constructive activities of Government will prove attractive to the patriotic young men who are anxious to be of service to the country.—A.P.

The 40-Hour Week At Geneva

Important proposals for a 40-hour week will be made at the International Labour Conference now sitting in Geneva.

The persistence of the depression has forced this problem into the limelight of public attention, and opinion all over the world has been roused to interest by the idea that a general reduction of individual hours will permit of the engagement of a larger number of workers. Moreover, the labour organisations and a number of Governments regard a reform of this sort as the necessary consequence of technical progress, which has gradually enabled industry to produce more goods while employing less labour. Last year, therefore, the Conference decided, after a preliminary discussion of the question, that the reduction of hours was a fit subject for an international treaty. In accordance with its usual procedure it drew up a list of points on which Governments were to be consulted with a view to arriving, if possible, at an agreement in 1934.

The Report of the International Labour Office to the Conference contains the text of two Conventions and a Recommendation. The first Draft Convention proposes to limit the average hours of work of persons employed in industry to 40 in the week; the second provides a similar limit for the staffs of commercial undertakings and offices; while the Draft Recommendation invites Governments to make every effort to prevent a reduction of hours from leading to a fall in the standard of living of the workers.

Further, the Conference will be asked to vote for a thorough investigation into "technological unemployment"—that is, the effect of technical progress on the volume of labour in the various industries and occupations.

A Congress Leader On Tour

LUCKNOW, June 1.

Mr. B. Mohanlal Saksena, a Congress leader intends touring the districts of United Provinces on foot with a view to meet the Congress Workers and hold meetings at various centres for explaining the Patna decisions and the present Congress programme. —(United Press.)

LAD HACKED TO DEATH

Alleged Day Light Crime In Kathiawar Village

JETPUR, June 1.

A cold blooded murder has been committed in a village near Bantwa situated on the outskirts of the Jetpur Taluka in Western Kathiawar. A 8 year old Ahir lad was, it is alleged, decoyed into walking into the trap devised by a goldsmith's son whose greed was excited by the gold ear-rings worn by the lad. The offer of baked gram induced the victim to enter the goldsmith's shop in which it is further alleged, he was hacked to pieces in broad day light and the body concealed in a steel trunk.

Shortly after the tragedy the goldsmith who was away from home on business returned to the village with a guest. His dwelling place being too small to provide sleeping accommodation for the guest the goldsmith proposed to retire for rest with the guest in the shop hard by the house. Fearing lest the stranger might sniff up the scent of blood the young goldsmith drew his father aside and made a clean breast of the crime he had committed.

Meanwhile the murdered lad's father related his sad bereavement to his clansmen who resolved to have recourse to a ruse to track down the miscreant. So they stationed pickets on wells to any one of which the dead body of the lad would, they fancied, be brought sooner or later for concealment by the murderer to prevent detection. The Ahirs' plan fell through, but they none-the-less fell grateful to the police for tracing the foul murder to its source.—United Press.

ELECTRIC CO. v. MUNICIPALITY

Appeal Against Dismissal Of Revision Petition

LAHORE, June 1.

The revision petition filed by the Lahore Electric Supply Company against the orders of the Sessions Judge in dismissing the application of the Company for revision of the order of the District Magistrate under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code restraining the Company in cutting the Electric Energy to street lighting and the tube wells of Lahore Municipality, came up for preliminary hearing before Mr. Justice Coldstream of the Lahore High Court.

Counsel for the Company submitted that the Municipality owed the Company over Rs. 2 000-000 already and the daily bills were not being paid. He further submitted that the order of the District Magistrate was one-sided and it must be set aside. The Government Advocate said that the Municipality was doing its utmost to arrive at an agreement with the Company.

His Lordship issued a notice returnable within a fortnight when the final hearing takes place in the High Court.—(United Press)

MENINGITIS IN BHAVNAGAR

Need For Preventive Measures

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, May 31.

The Chief Medical Officer of the Bhavnaar State has issued instructions for the public to take precautionary and preventive measures against Meningitis, as some cases have been found in the State. The present heat, however has reached about 112 degrees and it is believed that the disease is not likely to spread. It is all the same advised that the public should take preventive measures.

HARASSED BY SAWCAR.

A farmer of the neighbouring village tried to commit suicide by taking opium as he was very much harassed by the money-lender. Fortunately his relatives came to know of this and at once removed him in an unconscious conditon for the medical aid. As a result of the immediate medical help the farmer was saved.

DOCTORATES CONFERRED

LUCKNOW, June 1.

Mr. Nanda Lal Chatterjee M. A. has been the receipent of the degree of Ph. D. for writing a thesis on "Mir Kasim's rule in Bengal" from the Lucknow University.

Mr. Shailendra Nath Chatterjee M. Sc. has been awarded D. Sc. degree of the Lucknow University in Zoology.—(United Press.)

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Monsooning A Bit!

Mangoes, matriculation and the monsoon usually form the triology of topics during the hot weather. Now the first two are out of the picture, the latter is the all-absorbing topic of weather prophets. The man in the street to whom the footpath is bed and the pavement is pillow goes "monsooning" with his comrades every night till he gets sleep. Seasonal speculators are at it, though seasoned punters lift the conversation to Derby and the prospects of "Colombo" in annexing the Blue Riband of the Turf. But the word "Colombo" sounds like "Mesopotamia" to the old lady and weather prophets conclude that monsoon has started in right earnest in Colombo. But there is no confirmation still from the P. O. men whose word is law on wind and rain. The heat wave has gone too far. In Afghanistan, a whole village has been swallowed by hungry earth and the hamlet of Patwa has become sort of a tomb. In Masulipatam cocoanuts crack like bombs and the earth has become blazing furnace with the trail of dead bodies of men, animals and birds. Perspiring humanity cries for the monsoon. The man in the street and the bear in the cotton market stake their all on its timely advent.

Relief To The Blind

The number of India's blind is appallingly huge, in the Bombay Presidency alone there are more than 47,000 sightless persons. To sixty per cent of these sight could be restored and useful relief given which would ameliorate their condition and enable them to lead lives of service and happiness, if regular and systematic help were forthcoming. There are very few institutions, however, devoted to the cause of the blind. In these circumstances the efforts made by the Blind Relief Association, Kalkadevi, Bombay towards relieving their distress will be particularly welcomed and appreciated.

This Association has several Blind Homes scattered throughout the Presidency. In Bombay City it runs two Blind Schools and an Industrial Home where blind boys are taught reading, writing and handicrafts. It has also under its control a hospital where all ailments of the eye are treated free. Much preventive and educative work is being done and active propaganda is carried on to teach the illiterate masses how to ward off blindness.

The Association has also an Industrial Home at Bhavnagar and branches at Chalisgaon, Bijapur, Balsar, Surat and Anand. At all these places surgical and medical aid is provided gratis. Spectacles, too, are given free to the poor.

The Poona School and Home for the Blind, Poona, which had a very chequered career and which had recently to be closed owing to lack of funds, was reorganised and is being now administered by the Bombay Blind Relief Association. In addition to all these institutions the Association conducts three homes for the incurable blind, two in Bombay and the third at Bhavnagar.

PRINCES CHAMBER MAY DISCUSS CEREMONIAL PROBLEMS

But Questions Of "Common Concern" Should Be Decided By Council Of Ministers Alone

HYDERABAD (Dn.) June 1

With reference to the recent informal conference of Princes and their Ministers in Bombay certain reports which have appeared in the Press regarding the Hyderabad proposal for the formation of a Council of Ministers are contradicted here by informed circles.

INCORRECT REPORT

It has been stated that a suggestion was made at the conference that the Council should consist of 15 representatives, ten being representatives of the States entitled to 21 and 19 gun salutes, namely Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda Kashmir, Gwalior, Udaipur, Travancore, Bhopal Indore and Kolhapur and the five remaining seats should be allotted to States whose rulers have salutes of 17, 15 13, 11 and 9 guns. This is stated to be incorrect.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Associated Press reliably understands that the proposal was for the formation of a Council of Ministers representing regional areas, the choice of members being governed primarily by economic considerations since the matters that the Council will deal with will be of an economic character, though due weight will doubtless be given to other interests that a group of states has in common.

COMMITTEE TO PREPARE SCHEME

A suggestion was also made for a small informal committee, representative of all States, to work out a regional scheme that was likely to meet with general acceptance and also to draft a constitution for the Council of Ministers which would enable it to function without delay on being called into existence.

QUESTIONS OF "COMMON CONCERN

The Committee ultimately appointed by the Bombay Conference was precisely with these objects. It is further understood that Hyderabad expressed no objection to the Chamber of Princes continuing and annually discussing purely ceremonial and paramountcy questions (personal and dynastic) with the Viceroy, but urged that Federal question, or more correctly, before Federation comes into existence, questions of "common concern" should be dealt with only by Ministers representing the States so as to save the Princes from coming into arena of controversy with British India.—A. P.

WOMEN OUST MEN

A "Wicked Scandal", Says British P. O. Official

The increasing employment of women by the British Post Office, especially in the telegraph department, caused protests at the conference of the Post Office Controlling Officers' Association at Southampton in mail week.

Mr. C. H. Knight (Leeds) said the great majority of men now in the telegraph service entered it with the specific idea of becoming supervising officers eventually. The vast majority of women entering the service did so with the ultimate view of obtaining a marriage portion and becoming supervising officers of their own firesides. a

The telegraph department, however, was now reducing supervising posts for men and handing over such posts to women.

"Year by year the position has been growing worse," he said, "and to-day it is a wicked scandal. In the name of economy, we have one Government department refusing to employ males and another one paying them for doing nothing."

It would be far better for the community, the home life of the country and womenkind generally, he continued, if every avenue was explored to make females return to domestic employment. In Victorian times woman's place was by the fireside. To-day quite the reverse obtained.

Mr. J. M. Robertson (Liverpool) said that the Government was no longer a model employer. If more men were not secured for the telegraph service in the next few years there would be no special reserves left for Army purposes, and if another war broke out the Army would break down because of the lack of men to work the communications.—"News Chronicle."

HUNT FOR "MAY DAY" LEAFLETS.

CALCUTTA, June 1.

The special branch of the Calcutta Police hearched about half a dozen places in the city, in connection, it is believed with May day leabets and it is alleged seized some leagets, books and papers. The office of the Workers and Peasants Party was also searched and papers were seized. Five persons stated to be members of the Workers and Peasants Party were taker to the special branch headquarters for examination.A.P.

FLOOD HAVOC.

PESHAWAR, June 1.

Further news from Afghanistan shows that six persons had perished in flood in village Kuhmawai Badakhshan 40 miles of Kuchis.—A.P.

How A Woman May Retain Her Youth

"The woman who wants to look young must taboo massage creams and liquid rouge. She will only harden the structure of her face and destroy the fine texture of the skin," said Mrs. Margaret Holmes Bates, the well-known author.

"Reputable physicians have declared that if she indulges in artificial methods she risks losing her health," she continued. A perfectly natural method of treating a bad complexion is by using ordinary mercolized wax, as this adds nothing to the complexion, but takes from it instead. This wax, obtainable at any chemist's, flakes off the sallow or blotchy outer skin in fine particles, gently, without harming the skin beneath, which gradually makes its appearance. The brilliantly beautiful complexion thus obtained is a new one—quite different from a patched-up old complexion. This is one way to retain youthful looks.

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"GRAM PANCHAYATS" ON INCREASE

Points From C. P. & Berar Village Administration Report

NAGPUR, June 1.

"Beginning from 1922 up to the present day 804 Gram Panchyats were established in C. P. and Berar.

During the last year the number increased from 603 to 800. In Berar alone the number of new Panchayats rose up to 167 and in other districts up to 30. In Yeotmal district there were 67 Gram Panchayats but within the year under review the number rose up to 224," states the latest report on the administration of village Panchayats in the Central Provinces during the year 1932-1933.

Generally these village Panchayats undertook petty kind of Judicial work. These were primarily concerned with the administration of justice. The work of social, economic and rural uplift was not taken up.

During the year under review the income from Gram Panchayats was Rs. 1,63,000 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,40,000. Increase in income is chiefly attributed to Tax fee and fines up to Rs. 83,000 out of which Rs. 80,000 were spent on village sanitation and Rs. 9,000 on road repairing.—United Press.

TWO KILLED IN TANK TRAGEDY

Youths Who Had Gone To Bid Good-Bye To Theatrical Friends

TONK, May 31.

The enthusiasm of a band of young men for a troupe of theatrical artistes has ended in a tragedy here.

A travelling theatrical company was on its way to Nawai twenty miles by road from Tonk. Five young men of Tonk cycled ten miles out to bid their theatrical friends good bye. As they were returning to Tonk at mid-night a motor car crashed into the party. Two men were killed on the spot and one was injured. There was a lonely police outpost two miles away where the two who had escaped unhurt carried their dead comrades. The condition of the third person who was injured is said to be precarious.—A.P.

Mr. Coates To Act As Accountant-General

NEW DELHI, June 1.

The following communique has been issued:—

Mr. A. J. Currie, Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, will shortly proceed on leave for five months and Mr. E. T. Coates, I.C.S., officiating Accountant General, Bombay, will be posted as Officiating Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Mr. P. M. Rau, at present Deputy Chief Accounts Officer, Eastern Bengal Railway, will officiate as Accountant General, Bombay.—A.P.

Progressive Bills Condemned By Sanatanists

(From A Correspondent.)

GODHIA, May 31.

On the 25th inst. a public meeting of the Sanatanists was held at Dharamshala near the Talao in Godhra. Well-known Pandits including Kalpanath Sharma Vyakhyan Kesari, were present. Mahopadeshakji spoke on Sanatan Dharma, Varna-Vyavastha and the present situation.

He also condemned the other Bills pending in the Legislative Assembly. Pandit Omkarnathji also delivered an impressive speech on the importance of Sanatan Dharma. A resolution protesting against the Bills viz. the Temple Entry Bill, the Untouchability Removal Bill, and the Hindu Marriage Dissolution Bill, etc., was passed unanimously.

"MAD GENIUS"

(Continued from page 4.)

his own trap—his dealings with the drug-maddened ballet-master—his tragic battles with himself—his sardonic and impotent rage—that make "The Mad Genius" so compelling. Back of the thrilling scenes are flashes of the great ballet done to the music of Rimskikorsikoff—the intricate dances arranged by Adolph Bohm—formerly of the Imperial Russian Ballet. These are used merely as atmospheric background to the drama.

"The Mad Genius" is a picture no lover of great drama should miss.

BENGALI VERSION— "CHANDIDAS"

At Minerva

The Bengali version of "Chandidas will be screened at Minerva Talkies, Lamington Road, from the 2nd June for one week only.

"SORRELL AND SON"

(Continued from page 4.)

in the remainder of the cast among whom Hugh Williams, Marget Grahams, Ruby Miller, Donald Calthorp, Winifred Shotter and Evelyn Roberts, give character studies that are no less than excellent. The settings are uniformly good, and the director Jack Raymond, has obviously been at great pains to find some of the richest beauties of the English countryside for his outdoor scenes. Raymond's direction is admirable throughout, notably for his well-judged restraint in the most emotional sequencies. "Sorrell and Son" is unquestionably one of the greatest pictures that has come from a British studio. The audience would simply love it. Having a theme with a universal appeal it should delight the world.

'AKASHWANI'

At The Majestic

Astounding changes are now taking place in all branches of science and man is seeking new means to make life happy, pleasant and enjoyable in every respect. Above all artificial entertainments, natures gifts have the first rank and these are found in numbers in country lying in the vicinity of the Sahyadri ranges on the outskirts of Kolhapur, whose forts and natural resources have filled even a foreigner with extreme wonder and keen curiosity.

It may be recalled that Kolhapur won the first honour of getting a gold medal at the Wembly exhibition. The Prabhat Film Company which has been now extending its activities to other parts of the country sprang up here. Then there was another further step in Kolhapur in the advancement of the Film Industry and with the Maharaja's great patronage. the Kolhapur Cinetone Company was founded in Kolhapur only a few months back.

'Akashwani' the first production of the company which is now being presented to the public in gorgeous pageant and music thrilling drama and brilliant scenery is really a talkie picture of exceptional skill.

Among the workers and actors Mr. Baburao Pendharkar takes his position as the General Manager and he is reputed to be an able organiser when the Prabhat Company was started. Besides doing his managerial duties and looking after the affars of all departments he acts as a villain which has been his special and successful feature in several talkie productions. Mr. Bhal G. Pendharkar is the Production Director and all people have so far admired him for his story writing, directing and ably producing films which can be evidenced by the 'Shyam Sunder' a production which attracted Bombay people for over 25 weeks. The present production of 'Akashwani' is his work and it will certainly outshine all others.

Mr. V. B. Joshi, the Cameraman, who has been entrusted with the Photography has to his credit the exposure of not less than 100 pictures. The success of 'Shiraj' (the story of Taj Mahal) exhibited in England and America is to a great extent due to the efforts of Mr. Joshi.

Mr. Shankerrao Painter's work as Art Director also needs mention. His activities in the Maharashtra are well known. The drapery of the ancient Puranic films and the scene setting are the special features of his work in 'Akashwani'. Kansa's Durbar Hall and torture house being highly grand and extra-ordinarily effective scenes in the picture.

Mr. Gundopant Walavalkar is the Music Director and he is a man of high reputation in music and harmonium playing.

Mr. Baburao Walavankar is the head recordist who is helped by Mr. Chintamanrao Modak in his work. Faultless and clear recording of the sounds has been paid great attention by these gentlemen whose efforts have been really commendable.

Mr. Baburao Pendarkar acts as Dikpal in Akashwani, Master Vinayak in whom easy and impressive acting has been combined with sweet and agreeable voice in music, acts as Vasudev, and Miss Leela whose attractive features and sweet music have made a name for her acts as Devaki. Mr. Bhal G. Pendharkar acts as Baldev, while Nanasaheb Phatak known as the villain of the stage, it is believed has done his best in painting the characaer of Kansa in 'Akashwani'. The blindman's part of Mr. Gundopant Walavalkar has been very effective from musical point of view. Owing to heavy rush and for the benefit of disappointed public "Akashwani" will run for 2nd week from today.

STEER CLEAR OF COMMUNAL ROCK

Dr. M. Mahmudullah's Advice To Malaviya And Congress

Dr. M. Mahmudullah, Secretary, Muslim Nationalist Party, Delhi, writes:—

It is regrettable that within a few days of the A.I.C.C. deliberations at Patna, which otherwise appeared to be marked with a sense of realism and sobriety, Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya and Mr. Aney should have characterised the cautious statement of Dr. Ansari as misleading and ambiguous.

The country had expected the A.I.C.C. to give the nation a practical, clear and definite lead on the White Paper proposals and the Award. Indeed, of the very vital political issues upon which the A.I.C.C. was called upon to deliberate, the Award was unquestionably one of them, and it was amazing to read in the press responsible leaders of the Congress making contradictory and explanatory statement upon this all-absorbing problem.

GRAVAMEN OF COMPLAINT.

My charge against the A.I.C.C. is not that it would be wrong or unfair to reject the Award or that it would be expedient to leave it alone until the formation of the Constituent Assembly. The Congress was absolutely free to adopt any course it had considered beneficial in the interest of the nation as a whole. Indeed, the resolutions of the Congress are politically sacred and binding upon the nation. The main complaint against the Congress leaders is that before the decision of the A.I.C.C. could reach the people, and they had time to assimilate it, there arose the need to resort to public criticism of each other on a vital issue.

Instead of minimising the causes of friction and concentrating the energies of the nation in order to obtain the maximum of political power by fighting the White Paper, Pandit Malaviya has thrown the Congress and the country in the whirlpool of the communal sea.

While it is true that the Congress gress had advocated joint electorates, it is equally true to say that it had repeatedly affirmed that it would accept any agreed formula arrived at between the different communities. Pandit Malaviya cannot deny the inference that it implied the possibility of accepting the separate electorates by the Congress.

Indeed, Gandhiji, during the Second Round Table Conference openly stated that the Congress would accept any agreed solution on the communal problem. Is it not open to me to argue that failing an agreed solution the Award was temporarily binding upon the nation until we formulated a united scheme?

BASIC DIFFERENCE.

I may also point out the basic difference between the White Paper and the Award and why the two should not be treated on identical ground. While the former is being forced upon India the itter was the result of our own seeking, and could only be set aside by mutual agreement.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has two courses open to him. Either he should take the Muslims with him for whatever they are worth and stop all communal wrangling or advise the Hindus to fight the battle of India singlehanded. There is no via media. One cannot preside over the National Congress Committees and at the same time flirt with the Mahasabha or the Muslim Congress. It simply cannot be done. The supreme sacrifice must be made whether it is made by the Hindus or the Muslims. I wish it could be made by the Muslims, and I had faith in the Muslim Nationalist Party, but the leaders of that Party acted unwisely and merged themselves into the Congress before taking with them the Muslim masses. It is up to the Congress to chalk out its future programme in the light of my humble remarks.

STANDING ON FALSE PRESTIGE?

Now a word to the Government: Since the Congress has suspended the Civil Disobediense movement it will be a great pity for His Majesty's Ministers and the Government of India to stand on false prestige and to weaken the hands of those Indians who are striving for orderly progress in the country. Constitutional methods can only triumph where the Government of the country respects educated public opinion. The Government should suspend all repressive laws and realise the political pressures. India does not merely crave for inadequate reforms. It is yearning for a change of heart. It would be more honest on the part of Great Britain to say to the Indian people that they honestly think Indians are not fit for Dominion Status, and that for another ten or fifteen years they will not get a new constitution, but instead they propose to train them a little more in the art of Government by Indianising the Civil Service and the Army, and acquainting them with the fiscal policy of India, and that at the end of the ten or fifteen years they will give them Dominion Status. I would call this a change of heart, and a more honest way of dealing with the Indian people than to force a constitution, financially ruinous and overloaded with safeguards.

STEER CLEAR OF COMMUNAL ROCK.

In the end I would request the Congress and Pandit Malaviya to weigh the Award and steer the ship of the Congress away from the communal rock. The communalists have nothing good to give to India which is inhabited by the people of all the great religions of the world. Their separatist policy is not conducive to internal peace. Their outlook is the result of imaginative fears.

If selfish interest had not dominated the Congress politics we would have had a "Unity Board" instead of "Parliamentary Board." There is much talk without any reality behind it. Gandhiji felt for the Harijans, and he demonstrated his feeling by doing constructive work in the masses. Had the Congress been earnest, it would have achieved Hindu-Muslim Unity, long ago. I shall remain an uncompromising critic of the Congress so long as it does not take up the Hindu-Muslim question in right earnest.

Killed On Threat To Invoke Demon

LUDHIANA, May 29.

A demon, and with it, unfortunately, a Harijan have been laid low in Patiala State territory In the course of a quarrel between two Harijans it is stated that one of them threatened the other with a demon whom he said he would invoke to visit his adversary's son. The other Harijan, who was most frightened of demons and such like eerie creatures is stated to have decided that the only way to put down he demon was to kill its master. Accordingly the Harijan who would invoke the demon was killed. An arrest has been made and the arrested person is alleged to have confessed to the police that he killed his adversary in order to save the life of his own son.—A. P.

Two Deaths Due To Heat Stroke

LUDHIANA, May 29.

Two deaths from heat stroke are reported from Patiala as a result of the very high temperature prevailing. Violent dust storms are sweeping the Ilaqa and at some places considerable havoc has been caused.—A. P.

Marriage Broken After Part Ceremony

LUDHIANA, May 29.

From Doraha, in Patiala State, comes the report of a marriage that was broken when the part of the ceremonies had been completed It is stated that after some of the preliminaries had been gone through there was an exchange of hot words between the two parties and the ceremony was not proceeded with.—A. P.

Diabetics

One Moment Please

Dear Sufferer,

You are earnestly requested to fill in the subjoined COUPON and post it TO-DAY to the address given below. By return mail you will be entrusted with a SECRET, which may lead to your complete recovery from your dreadful malady...without DIETING... without FASTING...without INJECTIONS!

To make use of the SECRET is to court early restoration to HEALTH, STRENGTH and HAPPINESS.

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HAVOC OF MENINGITIS

20 Attacks And 11 Deaths Last Week In Bombay Presidency

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week-ended May 26th were as under:—

Plague:—In the Presidency excluding Sind there were in all 66 attacks and 39 deaths from plague against 57-36, in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Dharwar 28 attacks and 17 deaths against 10-7; Satara 19-12 against 13-8; Bijapur 8-1 against 8-4; Belgaum 5-4 against 11-7; Kanara 3-2 against 9-4; Ratnagiri 2-2 against 3-3 and Thana 1-1 against 1-1.

Cholera:—The Presidency cholera figures for the week were 198 attacks and 83 deaths against 244 attacks and 133 deaths in the previous week. Poona District reported 64 attacks and 38 deaths against 64-35 in the previous week; Bombay Suburban 48-0 against nil; Thana 44-31 against 71-51; Nasik 29-12 against 86-34; East Khandesh 3-3 against 2-0; Ahmednagar 4-3 against 10-6; Bijapur 1-1 against 1-0 and Bombay City 5-0 against nil.

Small-pox:—The small-pox figures for the week are:—Nasik District 187 attacks and 44 deaths; Thana 67-6; Poona 66-15; Satara 62-13; Ahmednagar 37-6; Belgaum 30-5; Sholapur 28-7; Dharwar 25-4; West Khandesh 17-7; East Khandesh 15-5; Kolaba 19-7; Kanara 14-4; Ahmedabad 14-10; Broach 13-2; Ratnagiri 11-4; Bijapur 9-2; Panch Mahals 2-1; Surat 2-2; Larkana 14-0; Nawabshah 11-2; Hyderabad 2-0; Sukkur 1-0; Karachi 3-3 and Bombay City 8-3. Total 662 attacks and 152 deaths against 756-115 in the previous week.

Two deaths from influenza were reported from Bombay City during the week.

Cerebro-spinal Fever:—20 attacks and 11 deaths from Cerebrospinal fever were recorded in the Presidency during the week as against 14 attacks and 9 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 11 attacks and 6 deaths during the week against 6 attacks and 3 deaths in the previous week; Dholka town 1-0; Rest of Ahmedabad District 1-1; Poona City 4-3; Ahmednagar District 1-1 and Bombay City 2-0.

MANRA CAMP OCCUPIED

Sequel To Firing Of Wazir's

NATHIAGALI, June 1.

The Wana Column occupied the camp in Manra without any incident on 30th May, the second day after the attack on the South Waziristan Scouts by the Waziris. Representatives of the offending sub-sections have come to the resident, at Waziristan.

Casualties suffered by the hostile sub-sections on 25th May included at least two killed.

All scouts wounded are doing well.—A.P.

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WHITE LEPROSY

GAURANTEED CURE.

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PARTICIPATE IN POLITICAL LIFE

Begum Shah Nawaz's Message To South Indian Women

LAHORE, May 30.

Begum Shah Nawaz has issued the following message to the women of South India through a South Indian visitor to Lahore:—

My sisters, time has come for us to organise ourselves well and prepare ourselves for taking an active part in the educational progress, social uplift and political emancipation of our country. Unless we become a strong factor in the political life of the country it will not be possible for us to achieve our economic independence which alone can make us selfrespecting citizens of a great nation. We are all one, join hands work together and let the world see that Indian women possess not only a spirit of self sacrifice but are capable of achieving everything. In self knowledge lies the key to self reliance and to soverign power.—A. P.

MUSLIM SHOT DEAD

FEROZEPORE, May 29.

A Muslim farmer who was admitted to the Zeera hospital with serious gun shot wounds, has succumbed to his injuries. It is stated that he was sleeping in his fields when he notices two persons whose movements excited his suspicions.

When he challenged them they are alleged to have opened fire at him.—A. P.

Surrey's Draw With Australia

Home Team Make 162 For 2 Wkts In Second Innings

The match between Surrey and Australians ended in a draw. To Surrey's impressive score of 475 for 7 declared, the Australians replied with the huge total of 629. McCabe who scored 240 hit 29 fours.

Surrey in their second innings made 162 for two wickets, with Gregory (not out) 59 and F. Brown (not out) 54.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 1.

The third and the last day's play in the match between Australians and Surrey began at the Oval when McCabe and Chipperfield continued the Australians' first innings in fine weather. The wicket was good. Tourists had made 591 for 7 wickets at lunch. Fifty-four runs were added today by McCabe and Chipperfield when the latter was out to a good length ball from Gover which hit the middle leg stumps (460|4|34). Woodfull who joined McCabe was caught low down in the slips by Fender off Holmes (461|5|1). Bromley filled in the breach, and the pair carried the score to 526 when Fender again brought off a catch terminating McCabe's innings. McCabe skied the ball from Garlandwells in the gully where Fender easily held him. McCabe was at the wickets for 6-1|4 hours for his 240 runs which included 29 fours (526|6).

Australians lost one more wicket before the team adjourned for lunch. Bromley in trying a big hit off Fender was beautifully caught by Gregory, who ran in from deep square-leg (559|7|56). Bromley's innings of 56 included one six and seven hits to boundaries. Oldfield and Grimmett came together and both were batting with 24 and 15 respectively and the total was 591 for 7 wickets when interval was taken.

The Australian innings closed for 629, Oldfield remaining not out with 33.

Gover bowled Grimmett at middle stump and Brooks, standing back, smartly held O'Reily behind the wicket. Gover had the best analysis, his 5 wickets costing him 147 runs.

Surrey commenced their second innings with Gregory and Squires. The latter, in attempting to turn a top-spinner from Grimmett to leg, was out l.b.w. At tea Gregory and Barling were not out with 30 and 11 respectively.

MATCH ENDS IN DRAW.

The match ended in draw. Surrey in their second innings making 162 for two wickets. Gregory who scored his 5 in 110 minutes remained not out with 59. Barling was bowled in playing across the ball in trying to pull scored at brisk rate towards the end, but Brown was faster. He scored his 50 in 35 minutes.

Bowling Analysis:—

Grimmett 1 for 16, Wall 1 for 63.

SURREY'S SECOND INNINGS.

Gregory (not out)	59
Barling b Wall	24
Freddie Brown (not out)	54
Squires l.b.w., b Grimmett	19
Extras	6
Total (for two wickets)	162

AUSTRALIAN 1st INNINGS.

McCabe, c Fender b Garlandwells	240
Chipperfield b Gover	34
Woodfull, c Fender b Holmes	1
Bromley, c Gregory b Fender	56
Oldfield (not out)	33
Grimmett b Gover	25
O'Reilly, c Brooks b Gover	8
Wall, c Fender, b Holmes	10
Extras	15
Total	629

Bowling Analysis: Gover 5 for 147; Holmes 3 for 136; Fender 1 for 114; Garlandwells 1 for 76.

Leslie Ames the Kent wicket-keeper who scored 202 runs against Essex.

Rossi (left) and Codos, the famous French Airmen who have been awarded the Grand Prix for a record long distance flight.

Miss Peggy Scriven, holder of the French Women's Singles title, entered the finals again by defeating Fraulein Aussem.

CRAWFORD BEATS BOUSSUS

Von Cramm's Victory Over De Stefani In Semi-Finals

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, May 31.

In the Semi-finals of the Men's Singles Crawford beat Boussus 6—3, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4. Von Cramm beat De Stefani 3—6, 6—4, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2.

In the Mixed Doubles Borotra and Mdlle Resambert beat Hughes and Miss Nuthall 6—2, 6—8, 8—6.

ASHDOWN SCORES 332 RUNS FOR KENT

Batsmen On Top In Most Matches

LONDON, May 31.

The following are the closing scores of the first class cricket matches which commenced on Wednesday: —

Middlesex vs. Warwickshire:—Warwickshire 281, Middlesex 225 (Hulme 61, Hollies 5 for 82). Warwickshire 199 for 6.

Essex vs. Kent:—Kent 803 for 4 declared (Ashdown 332, Ames 202, not out). Essex 366 for 7 (Eastman 52, Pearce 79, Poper 100, O'Connor 80 not out).

Somerset vs. Sussex:—Sussex 463 for 5 declared (Jas. Langridge 88, not out). Somerset 410 and 34 for nil (Tate 4 for 39).

Leicestershire vs Gloucestershire:—Gloucester 161 and 111 for 3 Leicestershire 326 (Astill 55.)

Oxford University vs. Minor Counties:—Minor Counties 539 for 8 declared (Farrimond 174). Oxford 326 for 3 (Mitchell Innes 140, Seamer 125, not out).

Glamorgan vs. Lancashire:—Lancashire. 514 for 7 declared (Tyldesley 239, Iddon 74). Glamorgan 229 for 5 (Dawson 114 not out).

Yorkshire vs. Northamptonshire:—Yorkshire won by an innings and 4 runs. Northants 153. Yorkshire 257 (Smailes 51, not out, Partridge 5 for 99). Northants 100 (Verity 4 for 25).

CONSTANTINE'S 'MIRACLE'

West Indies Bowler Takes 10 Wkts. For 10 Runs

LONDON, (By Mail).

Constantine, the magician of the cricket world, performed his greatest "miracle" in the Lancs League on May 12. He took all 10 Accrington wickets for 10 runs. The whole side were out for 12.

Playing a week previous against doctor's orders with an injured leg, he staggered Bacup by taking their last three wickets (a hat-trick) for no runs.

His analysis read as follows:—6.1 overs, 1 maiden, 10 runs, 10 wickets.

Getting a terrific pace on the ball all the way through, he was twice within an ace of the "hat-trick."

Eight of his victims were clean bowled. When the conquering hero came off the field the crowd mobbed him.

Constantine thus set up a record for the Lancashire League, the previous best being by Walter Hall (Haslingden), who took all 10 Nelson wickets for 13 runs in 1894.

The lowest total innings recorded in the League was eight by East Lancs against Ramsbottom in 1900.

TYLDESLEY MAGNIFICENT

LONDON, May 31.

Tyldesley was magnificent in every stroke he played. He was at the wicket 315 minutes hitting twenty-seven 4's.

The third wicket partnership between Tyldesley and Iddon produced 161 runs in 120 minutes.—Reuter's Special.

AIRMEN CODOS AND ROSSI WIN GRAND PRIX

25,000 Francs Awarded For Record Non-Stop Flight Last August

PARIS, May 31.

The Grand Prix for 1933 of the Academie des Sports amounting to 25,000 francs has been awarded to the airmen Codos and Rossi, who flew from Paris to New York earlier in the week.

The award has been made in recognition of their record non-stop long distance flight of 5,653 miles from New York to Rayak (Syria) last August.—Reuter.

GREAT DAY FOR TENNIS FANS

Veterans Will Take Part In Bangalore Tourney

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, June 1.

A great carnival is in store for tennis fans in Bangalore in the Cubbon Park Open Lawn Tennis tournament which commences tomorrow.

Such veterans as Sohanlal, T B Balagopal, the Madras champion Blake of Karachi; D N Kapoor of Allahabad; N Krishnaswami and Miss Harvey of Johnstone are participating.

The Junior tourney is nearing its end only the semi-final rounds having to be played.

LORD'S CROWD PROTESTS AGAINST SNOBBERY

Hendren Made To Enter Field From Professional Gate

LONDON, (By Mail).

The M. C. C. on May 14 bowled to a storm of criticism which had arisen because Hendren, being the only professional player, had to enter the field by a different gate from that used by the other 21 players at Lord's.

The murmur of disgust from the crowded stands was very noticeable on May 12, but on May 14, when soon after noon he emerged from the professionals' entrance to take the field against the Australians a good minute after the ten M. C. C. amateurs had left the pavilion, it was much stronger.

It was followed by a prolonged cheer, which in volume was quite ten times greater than that which had greeted the whole of his amateur colleagues.

A Change After Lunch

In the lunch interval someone in authority must have thought matters over, for before the team reappeared Hendren was sent for by his captain and the whole side entered the field from the pavilion, whereat there was appreciative cheering.

The same procedure was followed after the tea interval.

"CONFERENCE OF PEACE."

GENEVA, June 1.

Changing of the name of the Disarmament Conference to "Conference of Peace" was suggested by M. Litvinoff who proposes that a political committee of the disarmament conference should be convened immediately to discuss the question of security.

The Commission agreed to Mr. Henderson's proposal to adjourn until Tuesday.—Reuter.

PERSIAN KING FOR TURKEY.

PESHAWAR, June 1.

His Majesty the King Razashah Pehlavi of Persia is proceeding to Turkey on the 10th inst.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS

U. S. Team Eliminates Mexico And Then Leaves For Europe

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BALTIMORE, June 1.

In the Davis Cup (North-American Zone final), the United States eliminated Mexico by 3 matches to nil. The team has proceeded to Europe to compete in the inter-zone final, as Brazil and Peru have withdrawn from the South American zone.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S REPORT FOR U. P. & C. P.

Increase In Number Of Cases

NAINI TAL, May 29.

In all 3,730 cases were reported on in the year 1933, being an increase of 285 cases over the preceding year, says the Chemical Examiner to the Governments of the United Provinces and the Central Provinces in the course of his report for the year 1933. The total number of articles examined also showed an increase from 5,701 to 6,416. The number of medico-legal cases investigated amounted to 1,604 involving 4,290 examinations. The increase in the number of articles examined for the Central Provinces Government from 248 to 888 was due mainly to the blood stain cases, which used to go previously direct to the Imperial Serologist, being now sent to this department for the first time under orders of the Government of India.

The Chemical Examiner adds, that the large increase in the work of the department calls for a corresponding increase in the staff. The inadequacy of staff has resulted in frequent delays in the disposal of cases several of them being carried over from one year to another.—A.P.

PUNJAB OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION

LAHORNE, May 30.

"The Punjab Olympic Association has now completed the 10th year of its life," says His Excellency Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Governor of the Punjab and patron of the Punjab Olympic Association in a foreward to the annual report of the Association.

"Since the last report was published" he adds "it has made considerable progress all round, and its activities have been extended to rural areas, which is a very gratifying feature. In the All-India Olympic Meeting, the Punjab, again retained its supremacy. The Committee, and particularly the President and the Honorary Secretary deserve to be congratulated for this all round progress. I wish the Association every success."

Dealing with the activities of the Association between October 1,1932, and September 30, 1933, Mr. G. D. Sondhi, Hony. Secretary, says that in spite of hard times the Olympic movement has shown marked activity and advance in the province. Though the number of affiliated associations remains at 20 as in the previous year, yet from certain points of view the year has been remarkable one and four All-India and two Punjab records were made at the time of the annual Punjab Olympic Trials.

In his review of activities in the districts Mr. Sondhi points out that no fewer than 3,950 athletes took part in the 13 district tournaments. In addition to the mofussil tournaments, the provincial athletic championships were held on February 10 and 11 1933. A hundred senior and 17 junior competitors took part.—A.P.

De Valera Mocks At His Critics

Tells Irish People How Prophets Have Been Proved False

Mr. de Valera addressed, in mail week, a meeting of over 50,000 persons in Cork, Mr. de Valera, who was accorded a great ovation, said that it was customary for their political opponents and for the newspapers that were opposed to them both in this country and, of course, the newspapers opposed to them across the Channel, to represent this country as financially in a very unsound state—as economically "cracking up," and that they had only to continue the pressure for a little while longer and people would surrender.

These people had prepared the country for a Budget that would impose new taxation which would show a deficit for the last year and a tremendous increase in the dead-weight public debt.

Of course anyone who had been following carefully the financial and economc position of the country would know that that was not the real position. But at the same time hearing it from morning till night these people had begun to believe it themselves. Their friends had come to believe it, and he would not be surprised if some of those who supported Fianna Fail were not beginning to believe it. The country was pictured as one in desperate condition. No country in Europe, they were led to believe was worse. "Relatively we are," said Mr. de Valera, "one of the most prosperous countres in Europe. When I said that a few days before the budget I was sneered at in the Press and in the Dail."

What was the position? In fact at that time—and our opponents could have found it out as well as we could—we were sixth in the list of nine creditor countries. They knew as well as we knew that our banks had something like a hundred million pounds in liquid securities available at almost a moment's notice; that the Currency Commission had something like seven million pounds in similar securities; that our national income from investments was about twelve millions a year—that was a tremendouosly stong financial position and our opponents knew it as well as we did.

"We are, therefore, financially one of the soundest countries in the whole world, our national credit, which is of tremendous importance, being as good as any country in the world.

PEOPLE'S SHARE.

Was this position achieved by short-sighted niggardliness that prevented enterprise and that prevented the Government from looking after sections of the community that needed assistance? It was not. He had a list made of social services.

The amount spent on those services the year before the Government came into office was £4,500,000. This coming year, on these social services, there is an estimated expenditure of £11,500,000.

This sound national position had not been obtained at the expense of the old age pensioners or the unemployed. But by wise expenditure, by development of industry, by general fostering of the national well-being, we have been able to face that increase of expenditure, and I am willing to wager that if we stand here next year, after the Budget statement we shall be able to show that we are in an equally sound position.

THE TRUE POLICY.

"To me it simply means that when we stood on our platforms from 1917 to 1921 and said the right policy for Ireland was one of national self-sufficiency, it was a sound policy. We believed in it then. It is that belief that has kept us going since and what makes us happy now is the realisation that that belief was well-founded. The community as a whole is now in a good strong position, second to none in the world.

"Every day is going to put us in a better position, because as the number of industrial workers increased, so would the secure markets for the farmers. The population was increasing at the rate of 30,000 a year, and when those people were put into employment the wealth of the country and the agricultural market would both grow.

"The industrial people were in a better position than when they (Fianna Fail) came into office; the poor were in a better position; the professional and salaried people were no worse off, because the prices of commodities as a whole had not increased."

There was no use, he said, denying the fact that a section of their farmers, who formerly used to live on the fat of the land, were not in the happy position they were in. They knew that their policy was not going to make it easier for them.

THAT DAY HAD PASSED.

If they had a day of usefulness that day had necessarily passed, and he would like to point out to them that that day would be passed irrespective of the Government in office. No matter what Government came in the people would not allow them to barter away their right of protecting their industries for the sake of fattening bullocks.

Speaking of the economic war Mr. de Valera said that the Irish people did not want to interfere with other people; all they asked of other people was to "mind their own business and we will mind ours," he said they were prepared to say to England that if they were prepared to give them certain preferences in regard to agricultural products which they wanted, they, in return, would give certain preferences in regard to capital equipment which they wanted. Quotas and restrictions had come to stay. If they were to allow goods to come in free, then it would be good-bye to their resurrecting the nation.

Continuing, he said that if they had the mind to put the country to the expense of an elections campaign he was quite certain it would prove not that the people had gone back, but that they had advanced in greater numbers to Fianna Fail than before. They did not look upon political organisations as merely for the purpose of fighting elections. They did not ask to be put into office merely to be given an opportunity of coming again and again before the people in favourable circumstances to be returned back again to office.

"We accepted office for one reason only," he said. "We believed that we could lead this nation forward to the goal that was destined for it, and that we could organise our people so that we could be stronger and better to secure it, and when it was secured that they would be in a better postion to enjoy it."

SHAIKH— June 1.

JAMNALAL BAJAJ AT SAUGOR

Explains Patna Decisions And Exhorts Audience To Use Khadi

(From Our Correspondent).

SAUGOR, C. P. May 30.

After paying a visit to Father Aly's Ashram at Karanjia Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, came here yesterday by the noon train and stayed with Dr. Sapre in the Nazar Bag.

His party consisted of Miss Lester, Mahatma Gandhi's London hostess, Miss Muzumdar a Professor of Beneras Hindu University and Mrs. Bhagwandin.

In the evening Sethji addressed a public meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Vasudave Rao Subedar. Explaining the Patna decisions Sethji observed that Congressmen should lose no time and settle down to their business as soon as possible.. He further observed that Congress had decided to resume normal functions and to contest the forthcoming Assembly election. Congressmen should therefore immediately concentrate on the enrolment of Congress members, formation of Congress Committees and re-organisation of the various Congress activities.

During the course of his speech he exhorted the audience to use Khadi. With a National song sung by Miss Mujumdar in Bengali the meeting came to an end after which Sethji with his party left for Annantpura, an important centre of All-India Spinner's Association.

REARRESTED

CALCUTTA, June 1.

Dhirendra Nath Chakravarty, Himalendu Pal and Sunil Kumar Lahiri who were arrested in connection with the find of arms and ammunition were discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day but the former two were immediately re-arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A.P.

FIRST CLASS CRICKET MATCHES

LONDON, June 1.

The following are the results of first class cricket matches which commenced on Wednesday:—

Middlesex vs. Warwickshire: Warwickshire won by 119 runs.

Warwickshire 281 and 247 (Parsons scored 57); Middlesex 225 and 184; (Hulme 56 not out); Paine 5 for 71.

Essex vs. Kent: Kent won by an innings and 192 runs.

Kent 803 for 4 declared.

Essex 408 and 203. (OConnor 105 not out; Freeman five for 116) followed on 203.

C. T. Ashdown scored 71 and Freeman took 6 wickets for 60 runs.

Somerset vs. Sussex: Sussex won by an innings and 51 runs.

Sussex 463 for 5 declared.

Somerset 140 and 272. (F. Lee scored 52 and J. Cornford took 4 wickets for 63).

Glamorgan vs. Lancashire: Lancashire won the first innings by point.

Lancashire 514 for 7 declared.

Glamorgan 352 (Dyson 199 (not out); Watson 5 for 103); followed on 148 for 4; (Lavis 57).

Oxford University vs. Minor Counties: The match ended in a draw.

Minor Counties 539 for 8 declared.

Oxford University 469. (Seamer 194).

Minor Counties in the second innings scored 129 for 4.

Leicestershire vs. Gloucestershire:—Leicestershire won the first innings by points.

Gloucester 161 and 293, (Allen 83, Neale 83 (not out), Geary 5 for 60).

Leicester 326 and 129 for 1, (Beary 65) not out).—Reuter's Special.

SIKHS AND ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LAHORNE, May 30.

As long as the Congress does not include the total rejection of the White Paper and the Communal Award in its plank there is no likelihood of the Sikhs co-operating with it in the forthcoming Assembly election campaign, is the view expressed by Sardar, Amar Singh and Gianj Sher Singh, the Sikh leaders, in a statement. They are of the opinion that so far the Congress has ignored their rights and privileges, and has yielded to the demands of Muslims on all occasions.

Like the Hindu Mahasabha they will put in the forefront the cancelation of the Communal Award. which they describe as the foundation of the White Paper, and will join hands with that party which will include in its programme the total rejection of the Award.—A.P.

GOSSAGE CUP FOOTBALL

Y. M. C. A. In Final

The replay of the semi-final match between the Y.M.C.A. and the Blue Rangers on Friday evening resulted in a win for the former by three goals to nil. The young men showed great superiority over their opponents in every department of the game. Their Co-operation and understanding between themselves were excellent. Their weakness lay in their target shooting. Were they a little more accurate, they might have won by a much bigger margin. In the forward line Blake was particularly prominent and was responsible for two of the goals scored.

He was supported well by his colleagues on either side. Victor Thompson at the pivot was again a tower of strength to his side, while Veevers at full back cleared away many a dangerous attack with consummate skill and sagacity. Carter at the other end defended his citadel most heroically. But for his intelligent anticipations and cool clearances, the Rangers would have lost much more heavily.

The full-backs did well but the halves and forwards could not make any impression on their opponents. The Y.M.C.A., led by one goal scored midway through the initial moiety, Blake being responsible for the shot. The second half saw them add two more goals through Combrie and Blake. They now meet the winners of Bombay Gymkhana—B. B. & C. I. Railway match in the Final.

THE RESULT:—

Y.M.C.A.	3 Goals.
BLUE RANGERS	Nil.

The teams were:

Y.M.C.A.—Marshall; Veevers and Almeida; Crawley, V. Thompson and Boyd, Robertson, Combrie, Blake, S. Thompson and Thomas.

Blue Rangers.—Carter; G. Quilter and Briggs; D. Adams, Mathoo and Hopkins, F. Quilter, M. Adams Clearson, Davis and Scott,

Referee: Mr. F. J. Tilley.

SATURDAY'S GAME.

Harwood League: R. A. Colaba vs. Casuals, Cooperage, Kick-off 6 p.m

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Calcutta Referees Exam Held In Senate Hall

Seventy Eight Candidates Face Stiff Test Which Seems Like Award Of Penalty Kick

Everybody's enemy, the leper of the football field—these and other unflattering terms have been used against Calcutta referees this season, but the honour of being a member of the Calcutta Referees' Association, and of wearing its attractive badge, with the Royal Bengal tiger peering out of a field of drab khaki is still very eagerly sought after, says "The Statesman."

This fact was demonstrated on Sunday afternoon when the Calcutta University Senate Hall witnessed one of the most unusual examinations ever held in that historic building. This was no less than an examination of would-be referees, for which seventy-eight candidates, drawn from every community in Calcutta and from such distant places as Bhagalpur, Khulna, Kishengunj, Jamshedpur and Jamalpur sat.

A Few Posers.

Some of the questions were posers to the majority of the candidates. Here are a few:—

Can a team, if short in the first half, complete their eleven after the interval?

A team starts a match without a goalkeeper. The referee awards a penalty kick against that team, in the last minute, and, as the penalty kick is about to be taken, the team's regular goalkeeper appears and asks permission of the referee to replace his substitute. Can this be allowed or not?

When the ball strikes the referee or the linesman and enters the net, is it a goal? When is it not a goal?

A full-back, whilst taking a goal kick, lifts the ball to the goalkeeper's hands, but a strong breeze carries the ball straight into the net, without touching the goalkeeper. Is it a goal?

The players are lined up for the kick off. Th whistle is sounded and, before the ball is played one of the opposing forwards deliberately encroaches a second time, after having received a warning the first time. He is sent off the field. Can the offender be replaced?

The ball is placed for a goal-kick, but, before it has been kicked, a player of the side entitled to the goal kick unfairly tackles and brings down an opponent within the penalty area. Can the referee award a penalty kick, the goal kick not having been taken?

What should the referee do if his watch stops functioning in the course of a game, and another is not obtainable?

The appointed referee reaches the ground late to find his game already started with a substitute referee. What should he do?

One team is attacking. The goalkeeper of the defending eleven falls on the ball. A back of the defenders picks up the goalkeeper, who still holds the ball, and carries him near the penalty spot, out of the way of the attacking forwards. What action ought the referee to take?

Having wrestled with some of these questions, Calcutta's football enthusiasts will, perhaps, be a trifle more sympathetic towards local referees, most of whose mistakes can be attributed to the behaviour of the crowds.

AN ASIATIC LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(Continued from page 6).

autonomous nations. In the international sphere, barring again a few, they all suffer, from common disabilities of being the victims of European domination. But their own ambitions are for pacific relationship with other nations of the world, developing themselves to the fullest along their own lines, and become mutually helpful members of the human family.

Japan speaks with such courage and confidence because, firstly, she counts upon the silent moral support of the rest of Asia which is suffering in some form or other, under European domination; secondly, on the jealousies among the white Powers themselves, whereby she hopes to effect a split and form alliances in her own favour when the crucial moment arrives. In an Asiatic League Japan will be shrewd enough to understand the transformed situation and behave herself within limits, for she dare not risk the combined displeasure of the other members, even if some Powers in Europe should stoop to assist her. In fact, the Asiatic League will be an effectual corrective to her imperialistic designs, as it will be to those of the white nations also, if African interests too should form a similar League for themselves, or join the Asiatic organisation. In that way, and only then, can the cause of collective security be firmly established and the abolition of war in the world achieved.

Obstacles

But is it all practicable? The Asiatic Labour Congress is the heartening answer. If the latter has justified itself in the opinion of all thinking people, the case for an Asiatic League of Nations has even stronger reasons for its support. Will Geneva recognise it? It ought to, if the League of Nations is not a clique of the imperialistic white nations. The greatest obstacle, at first, will be the various existing Asiatic governments themselves, controlled in one way or another by those of Europe. To begin with, therefore, like the Labour Congress it may have to be a League of the Asiatic peoples which will gradually force its will on the governments, and then its influence on the League in Geneva whose valuable ally it will become in achieving the peace of the world. The idea of an Asiatic League is certainly not less convincing of its utility for the reforming of the League than Mussolini's scheme of dividing its members into two classes and so on which is finding support among some nations.

India's Role

Speaking about the place of India in the Asiatic Labour movement, Mr. Shiva Rao writes:

"In this Asiatic Labour movement, India is destined to play the most important part. Her position on the map is such that no other country can claim greater advantage. Moreover, her workers are spread in so many lands—Burma, Ceylon, the Malay States, South and East Africa, British Guiana, etc., etc.; and they have been, in the main, the foundations on which British Imperialism, unquestionably the strongest in the world, has been built. If they can be broken, all other forms of Imperialism must sooner or later share the same fate."

This applies even more so in the case of the proposed Asiatic League of Nations.

For reasons it will take long to recount but which can easily be conjectured, India is looked up to by all the other nations of Asia as no other country is. That one of her living sons is also the greatest living apostle and example of peace in the world is no small asset in her favour. Her duties correspondingly will be more responsible, which she will be able to fulfil better in the free and natural environment of the Asiatic League. Her new position will oblige her to solve her own problems quickly, which, at present, she cannot even if she would, on account of other forces. The late Deshbandhu Das had visioned forth an Asiatic Federation of Nations as the goal of and spur to India's political destiny and evolution.

The rejuvenated forces of Indian Nationalism have a varied programme before them. The study of India's international relations for mutually beneficient purposes and the creation of such contacts ought to find a place in the same. The urgent and far-reaching among the varied schemes would be the planning for and establishment of an Asiatic League of Nations.

Wireless Conviction

SHOLAPUR, (By Mail).

(From A Correspondent).

Mr. Babulal Mohomed, Hotel Keeper, at Bijapurfes, Sholapur, was prosecuted before the 1st Class Magistrate, Sholapur, on the 30th May, 1934 for establishing, maintaining and working a Wireless Receiving Apparatus without a licence, under sections 4 and 20 of the Indian Telegraph Act.

The accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 40 or in default to undergo three weeks' imprisonment.

It is understood that the Maharao of Cutch will sail to England in the middle of June.

The Maharaja of Morsi is at Matheran.

MAN-EATER AT LARGE

Terrorising Villagers In In Mangalore

MANGALORE, May 31.

A man-eater at large is terrorising Hebrik a village on the road from Udipi to Karkal in the South Kanara district. The villagers are in the constant danger of being carried away by the ferocious animal and killed in the neighbouring woods

During the last fortnight no less than 6 villagers, including a Harijan lady asleep were carried away by the tiger and fatally mauled.

A week back, the tiger entered a house in the night slaughtered two inmates and padly mauled another.

The authorities are being vigorously engaged in capturing the tiger.—United Press.

FIRE-WORKS DISPLAY BANNED

TIRUPATI, June 1.

By an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C., the Commissioner of the Tirumalai Tirupati temple has been restrained by the Sub-Magistrate of Tirupathi from ordering the display of fire works within the town limits during this year's annual Brahmotsavam festival of Sree Govindarajaswami, which is now going on.

The fire works, such as "Athirvedees" which make dinning noises, have been newly introdued this year by the Commissioner, contrary to the usual custom of previous years.

The residents, fearing the shock, danger and annoyance, moved the authorities; hence the order under Section.—United Press.

TROUBLE OVER "SAWBWA SHIP"

Why Unrest Arose In Mengmao State

RANGOON, June 1.

In connection with the recent disturbance in the Mengmao State in the Shan-Chinese border, the Associated Press reliably understands that the cause of the fight was over the Sawbawaship of the State.

The Sawbwa of Mengmao State died a few years back leaving a minor to succeed him. The Sawbwa of Kannai State was appointed by the Chinese Government to act as Regent, but the nephew of the deceased Sawbwa aspired to the rulership of the State and had since been causing disturbances to attain this object.

He made a few unsuccessful attempts to seize power and the recent disturbances are believed to have been attempts by him to obtain the Sawbwaship.—A.P.

CHOLERA ON INCREASE IN C. P.

NAGPUR, June 1.

Two hundred and 24 deaths with 341 attacks of Cholera are reported during the last week in C.P.

The disease is on the increase in Bilaspur and Amraoti Distts.

Smallpox contributed 645 attacks with 83 deaths; Meningitis is responsible for one death each at Akola and Chhindwara Distts., there being five attacks of Meningitis in the latter district.—United Press.

Official And Social

The Viceroy granted an interview to Pandit Atul Chandra Banerjee at Simla on Thursday.

The following were invited to luncheon at Viceregal Lodge:—Simla on Thursday:—His Highnessc the Raja of Faridkot, Major General and Mrs. G. S. Addison, Sir Thomas and Lady Ainscough, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Bamford, Col. and Mrs. L. B. Grant, Mr. E. A. R. Eustace, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hopkins, Kunwar Sahib of Farridkot. Staff Officer to H's Highness the Raja of Faridkot.

His Excellency accorded interviews to Mr. C. Basu Dev, Diwan Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai, Mr. E. F. Thomas and Mr. T. S. Nataraja Pillai at the Ootacamund Secretariat on Wednesday.

Diwan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar lunched at the Ootacamund Government House on Wednesday.

Colonel J. Norman Walker and Mr. W. H. Shoobert dined at Pachmari Government House on Wednesday.

H. H. The Maharaja of Porbandar and Staff Officer to H. H. The Maharaja of Porbandar lunched Government House on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne dined with H. H. The Maharaja of Bikaner on Thursday.

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I should like you to know of the great benefit I have received from taking 'ASPRO' tablets. I am quite prepared to recommend same to any sufferer for any pain or rheumatism.
Yours faithfully, (Signed) C. HIRBST.

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Dear Sirs, 120 Kerk Street, Johannesburg.
I feel I must write to tell you what I think about 'ASPRO'. For the last year I have suffered with headache and nerve shock. I was recommended by a friend to take 'ASPRO' Tablets and have had great relief in taking them.
I will never be without them.
You can use this letter to show others what a great benefit 'ASPRO' did for me. Yours faithfully,
(Signed) I. GROBLER (Mrs.)

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Dear Sirs,
My children are subject to Bronchitis, and as soon as they are attacked we give them an 'ASPRO' and it immediately deals with the rising fever. A Doctor here, when the wife told him she always gives 'ASPRO' to the children, said: "A most excellent idea." Neighbours here often send round and ask the wife if she has one or two spare, and we have assured many that they do not affect children's hearts, let alone results.
I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,
(Signed) A. E. WARDEY.

THANKS TO 'ASPRO' FROM CAPE TOWN

11 Burham Road,
Observatory, Cape Town.
Gents,
I have had fever bad and influenza, and have never had to go to bed less than 6 days; but to get up after two days feeling fit and eat my usual breakfast. I can only put it down to 'ASPRO'. Last Wednesday went fishing Simon Town Bay, came over wretchedly cold, after arriving home felt stuffy, took a dose of Cough Mixture, next day at 11 a.m. came over in a terrible sweat and chill, jumped into bed, hot-water bottle, heaps of blankets, in the afternoon my son asked me to try 'ASPRO', a new preparation he said, took two, at 10 p.m. took 2 more, had a glorious sleep, only woke up once, next morning took two more, felt much better, fever gone, later took 2 more, 6 in all, had a big sweat, rub down, woke up Saturday morning fit and well, had my usual breakfast, was able to dress and go to a wedding, and reception in the evening. I feel thoroughly well, and have had no relapse, I can only put it down to 'ASPRO'.
Yours truly,
(Signed) A. J. F.

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SLOUGH, BUCKS

Bombay's Bid For Aviation Record

Four Indian Pilots Will Take Off From Juhu On Cruise To England And Back

BOMBAY, Friday.

June 8, will be a Red Letter Day in the annals of aviation in India, for at 7 o'clock that morning, four machines of the Bombay Flying Club will take off from the Juhu Aerodrome on an educational cruise to England and back.

This is the first time that any Flying Club or School has offered its pupils such a wonderful opportunity of gaining practical experience of foreign flying, and experience under such a variety of conditions.

Mesopotamia, Palestine, Egypt, Italy, France, Germany, Austria and possibly also the Balkans will be included in a tour of between 2 or 3 months.

MEN AT THE HELM.

The four young Indians who will pilot the machines are Messrs. K. R. Gazdar, J. D. Mody, F. S. Mehta and G. M. Neralkar.

By flying through a number of foreign countries, experience will be gained, it is stated, of strange aerodromes, new people, foreign tongues, climatic changes, to say nothing of all the arrangements which have to be made well in advance for permits, weather reports, and compliance with local customs and medical requirements—experience which is so essential to the pilot who intends, as do these young men, to make flying their profession.

FOR EMERGENCIES.

The flight, as far as possible, will be conducted on Service lines as laid down by the Royal Air Force; and every possible care has been taken to ensure the safe return in August of all machines and personnel.

In the event of any machine having to go down, a routine which has been evolved will be followed with a view to rendering the necessary assistance. Each machine will carry sufficient supply of water, iron rations and first-aid kit, and will be properly equipped in all other respects.

NO STUNT FLYING.

This is in no sense of the word "a Stunt". It is not proposed to attempt any record-breaking. The machines will do daily hops of a few hundred miles, more or less, at their leisure, while keeping so far as possible to a programme so as to give plenty of opportunity to have them ready for the next day's flight. It is proposed while in England to introduce the pupils to the great leaders in aviation, and to afford opportunities of seeing some of the most up-to-date aircraft factories and machines in the world. Generally, the flight will be made as interesting and instructive as possible and facilities for seeing places of interest will be arranged.

ADVERTISING INDIA.

Flight Lieutenant A. Binlay, R. A. F. C. (the Club's Instructor) and Mr. Lindsey Reed (the Club's Ground Engineer) will accompany the machines as passengers; and the route will be via Karachi, Baghdad, Cairo, Palermo, Rome, Marseilles to Heston. The return journey will probably be through Germany and Austria to Rome and back over the same route to Bombay.

It is generally felt that not only will this undertaking bring credit to the pupils themselves, their Instructor and their Club, but that it will redound to the credit of flying in India generally, and will show foreign countries that in India is to be found the right material for pilots, and that India has every intention of taking a prominent part in Aviation in the future.—A. P.

HOUSE-BREAKERS CHASED

Police Foil Attempt To Escape With Booty In Victoria

The story of a daring robbery was narrated before Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazgaon, on Friday, when the Lamington Road Police placed before him three persons, Raghu Rupji, Nur Mahomed Dosan and Suleman Ibrahim on an alleged charge of house-breaking and theft.

It appears from the prosecution case that four persons went to a toddy-shop of P. D. Toddiwalla at Lamington Road.

Two of them remained on watch at the entrance of the

MAGISTRATE REBUKES POLICE

"Charges Against Accused Should Be Properly Specified"

That the police should specify correctly the charges preferred against the accused and that they should also correctly mention in the charge sheet the section of the law under which they are charged, was the advice given by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, on Thursday to Mr. Thanawala, Police Prosecutor, when the case against two labour leaders was taken up. According to the charge sheet the accused stood charged under Sec. 117 read with Secs. 147 and 153, I.P.C.

The accused, Kasamali Bahadur and Mahomed Tahir, were arrested by the Agripada Police in connection with speeches delivered by them at Kalapani. Later they were enlarged on bail. They are alleged to have incited the strikers to violence.

When the case came up for hearing, on Thursday, the Magistrate, asked Mr. Thanawala, police prosecutor, whether the police intended to prefer a charge against the accused under Section 153 first part or second part.

Mr. Thanawala stated as there was no evidence of roiting, the charges would be under the second part of the section.

NO EVIDENCE OF RIOTING.

The Magistrate, then, questioned the prosecutor as to way a charge was preferred under section 147, I. P. C. and asked if there was any rioting.

Prosecutor: "There is no evidence."

Magistrate: "Then why that charge?"

His Worship added that unless that charge was dropped, he could not go on with the case, and asked "Do you suggest that this charge will stand?"—No.

His Worship, then, asked the prosecutor whether the speeches were "ex-tempore."

The latter repdied he did not know.

Magistrate: What does the crime reporter say?—written and read out?"

Prosecutor: "It says nothing."

Magistrate: "Nothing."

Prosecutor: "The speech was delivered—"

Magistrate: "Of course the speech was delivered." (Laughter.)

The police prosecutor submitted that he had sent for the officer-in-charge and would furnish all information. Accordingly, the magistrate adjourned the case till after the lunch interval.

Found Guilty Of Insulting English Lady

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, May 31.

Cavasji Sorabji Laikaka, of Bandra, was to-day found guilty by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla of uttering indecent words with intent to insult the modesty of Mrs. Elizabeth Marie Tehsildawo, an English lady, on the morning of February 20 last at Bandra, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or in default 15 days' simple imprisonment.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence plea of "abibi" and characterised the two witnesses, who were examined to corroborate the accused's story that he was in the Gateway Hotel, Bombay, at the time of the alleged offence, as "interested" persons.

Mr. P. V. Patil appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. S R Oka defended the accused.

The Eastern Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Rangoon, sentenced Maung Tun Din, a clerk in the Burma Railways, on a charge of sale of ammunition and the possession of one hundred twelve bore cartridges and fifty rounds of revolver cartridges, to one year's rigorous imprisonment and six months' further imprisonment.

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RAID IN SANDHURST RD.

Police Arrest Five On Charges Under Gambling Act

A successful raid on an alleged gambling den was carried out by the Bombay C. I. D. on Thursday evening in Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Five persons were arrested during the raid.

Bawaji Shapurji, Mulji Murari, Bachulal Tulsidas, Ismail Yakub and Daya Budhu, the arrested men were produced before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday on a charge of gambling under Sections 4 and 5 of the Gaming Act.

The Magistrate adjourned the hearing of the case to June 12.

Colaba Barber's Dispute With Lady Assistant Leads To Police Court

On a complaint filed by Mrs. H. E. Evans against Mr. Byramji Dalal, Proprietor and Manager of "Maison Avi," a Hair Dressing Saloon in Colaba Chambers, Colaba, Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, issued an immediate summons for the production of three certificates belonging to the complainant which were detained by the accused.

The complainant charged the accused with criminal breach of trust in respect of the three certificates.

The accused later appeared in Court and produced the three certificates.

Engaged As Hair-dresser

Mr. W. J. Selywn for the complainant told the Court that Mrs. B. E. Evans was engaged as a Hair-dresser in the shop of the accused on Rs. 250 per month.

On the 8th May the accused served the complainant with a notice terminating her services. This notice not being a calendar month's notice was not accepted.

On May 30th the accused terminated the services of the complainant on the ground that she was "enticing away his customers."

The complainant had on the request of the accused given three of her certificates to be framed and exhibited in the shop to attract customers. The accused, had it was alleged, detained these certificates on the ground that some money was due to him. The complainant on the other hand stated that one month's pay was due to her as well as commission and in addition another month's pay for which she had filed a suit.

Mr. Patil, for the accused, said that his client presumed he had a lien over the certificates until the money due to him was paid. But he had no intention of detaining them if any loss was thereby caused to the complainant. He, therefore, was agreeable to hand over the certificates—(two Certificates and one Agreement)—to the complainant.

Certificates Handed Back

Mr. Selywn did not wish to lead evidence and the certificates were handed to the complainant and the accused was ordered to be discharged.

EPIDEMIC OF PETTY THEFTS

Police Kept Busy And Make Numerous Arrests

There has been an alarming increase in the number of petty-thefts and "house-breaking" cases in the city. Almost every Police Station has recorded in the last few days several such cases.

Twelve persons arrested by the police were put up before Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazgaon, for remand on Friday.

Apart from the four persons, who broke into a toddy-shop at the Lamington Road, four other persons, three of them Muslims and the fourth a Hindu, were arrested by the Gamdevi Police in the early hours of this morning as they were found loitering in the Babulnath Road locality in a suspicious manner.

A Christian youth, Abraham Pinto by name, was also arrested in connection with the theft of a gold wristwatch in the same locality.

Alleged to have been caught red-handed with the "goods" by the Agripada Police, while he was attempting to make away with it one Shanker Raghunath was also remanded to Police custody pending further enquiries.

There were two other persons one a Hindu and the other a Muslim, who were hauled up before the Magistrate to-day for the same offence by the Dongri and the Maharbawdi Police respectively.

About 70 ex-students of the Certified Schools at Chinglepet, Ranipet and Bellary were entertained at a tea-party by the Hon. Secretary, Madras Children's Aid Society to-day (Thursday).

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TO APPEASE GODDESS OF WEALTH

Santali Alleged To Have Performed Human Sacrifice

MAYURBHANJ, June 1.

A gruesome human sacrifice by a Santhali with the advice and assistance of a co-religionist sooth-sayer to appease the Goddess of Wealth, in order to get at the secret of some hoarded wealth is reported from a village in the interior.

It transpires that the victim who was a boy, was induced to go near an out-of-the-way tank in a dense jungle, where the Santhal cut off the boy's head and collected the requisite quantity of blood in an earthen pot, for worshipping the Goddess of Wealth.

The matter is now under Police investigation.—United Press.

KATHIAWAR'S BID FOR TRADE SUPREMACY

Problem Of Port And Salt Rights In Forfront

(From Our Correspondent)

KATHIAWAR, May 30.

The problem of salt and port rights of Kathiawar is now looming large in the political discussions of Kathiawar. In response to Bombay's crusade against the rapid development of Kathiawar ports, Mr. H. P. Mody's speech in the Assembly, and various representations from Bombay, the Government of India sent Mr. Nind to inquire into the causes of diversion of trade from Bombay port.

Bhavnagar port has made rapid progress but Jafrabad is now a keen competitor of Bhavnagar.

Okha Port of Baroda State is making slow, but systematic progress and the duties are levied on the lines of British India. Bedi port of Jamnagar State has become famous by its rapid development, and we have received news of a settlement of the imbroglio between the State and the Government of India.

Morri State is making strenuous efforts for the development of Navalakhi port and Porbander, Junagadh, Cutch are also finding out ways and means for attracting trade.

SALT RIGHTS

The same is the case with Salt rights. The salt work at Mithapur in Okhamandal, Morvi and Porbander are sending large shipments for the Calcutta market. There are possibilities of starting of salt works in the Cutch State, and Mr. Hussenbhoy's visit to the State signified it.

Dhrangadhra State has a record of long correspondence regarding rights and so is Nawnagar.

In short, Kathiawar is a very flourishing peninsula with many ports and salt works and the progress of the last decade has shown what can be achieved by propaganda.

STATES' CO-OPERATION

It is a gratifying sign to note that the Kathiawar Chamber of Commerce is calling a meeting to discuss the trade and industrial position of the peninsula and it may be suggested here that the representation should be widened, so as to include all the commercial magnets of Kathiawar. The States would also be glad to co-operate in the matter, because they also wish to see all matters finally settled. Kathiawar has got its own economic problems and the socio-economic conditions of the peninsula are also peculiar.

On the eve of the meeting of the Kathiawar Chamber of Commerce, it may be suggested that a section for economics research work should be opened. Ports rights and salt privileges are two complex problems and they are the two burning topics of Kathiawar. What is wanted is a permanent settlement of the deadlock.

OWNERSHIP OF LUFANG IN DISPUTE

Outstanding Question Not Yet Settled

RANGOON, June 1.

An authentic report has been received about a dispute that arose some time back, between the Chinese and the British Governments over the possession of Lufang, in the Yang Pang States.

The question has not been settled yet, and is under discussion between the Chinese Government and the British Minister at Peking.

It is stated that a party of miners, belonging to the Burma Corporation, went to Lufang to look for prospect for mines some time in January last, but they returned to Namtu on account of the unsettled state of affairs there. No confirmation is yet available regarding the rumour of a clash between the natives of Lufang and some British soldiers.—A.P.

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4th TRIUMPHANT WEEK

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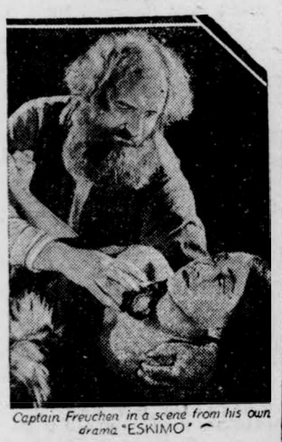

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ESKIMO

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CHINAMAN STABS THREE MEN

RANGOON, June 1.

A Chinaman is reported to have run amok and armed with two daggers injured four persons in an ironmonger's shop.

Three of the persons have been seriously injured.—A.P.

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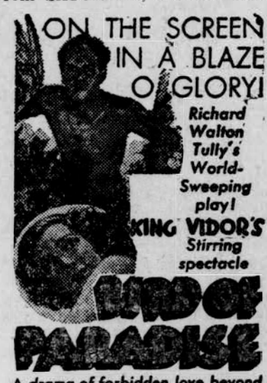

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UNIVERSAL RELIGION

Call To Youth To Help In Its Realisation

(Dr. Haridas T. Muzumdar is a friend and biographer of Mahatma Gandhi. He was one of the 78 disciples with whom the Mahatma went forth on his famous "march to the sea" in the spring of 1930. He is the Editor of "India To-day and Tomorrow", New York City, and author of the monumental work, "Gandhi versus the Empire".

At present, he is engaged in the task of interpreting India and Gandhi to the American people. The New History Society of America, New York City, announces that among the international judges for the Asiatic award there will be, beside Dr. Muzumdar, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of the Free Synagogue, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, of the Community Church, Dr. Nicholas Roerich, of Roerich Museum, Devere Allen, Editor of the "World Tomorrow", Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, General Secretary of the World Conference for International Peace Through Religion, and others of international repute.—Editor.)

Dr. Haridas T. Muzumdar writes:—

"Youth of Asia! The clarion call of this new age invites you to new duties, to new tasks. You are the noble inheritors of the Light that has radiated from the East to all parts of the world. Moses, Abraham, Jesus, Mohammed, Baha-U-Llah, are no mere names to you—they are part of the living reality and experience of the Orient. The light that shineth from Confucius and Zarathustra is attested to by vast masses in our Asiatic continent. Krishna, Buddha, Mahavira, Nanak, Ram Mohan Roy, Ramkrishna—and yes, the great soul, the Mahatma, to-day treading this earth—these are to you not mere subjects for research as to the Occidental; they are the sublime realities that mould your life, that give meaning to your life experience—to the spiritual experiences of mankind.

CRADLE OF HUMAN RACE

Yes, the Light has ever come from the East; The Congress of Young Asia, held in Japan in December, 1933, rightly proclaimed: "In Asia lay the cradle of the human race and the origin of human civilization. Thousands of years before the Christian era, when the rest of humanity had scarcely emerged from barbarism, the Asiatic peoples had already built civilised institutions of their own. Humanity's cultural debt to Asia, thus, can hardly be over-estimated".

The inexhaustible fountain of the spiritual experience of our forefathers should ever be kept before our mind's eye, and should sustain us as we go through the business of everyday life. But let us make sure that we do not live on the glories of our forefathers. If we are to be worthy of the legacy left us by our predecsesors, we should in our day and generation enrich that legacy and make it a vital part in the experience of all humanity. Let us, therefore, address ourselves to the task of finding facts, to the task of understanding Oriental and Occidental attitudes and values of life. Before becoming anxious to impose our ideas upon others, let us first understand their ideas. Before accepting uncritically the ideas of the Occidental world, let us first fully appreciate our heritage. Let our attitude be first and foremost that of respect for the spiritual values of others as well as for those of our own.

PEACE—OF MIND AND SOCIETY

Everyone, be he from the Orient or from the Occident, believes that justice is better than injustice, that lawfulness is better than lawlessness, that peace is better than war, that plenty is better than poverty, that concord is better than discord, that cooperation is better than conflict. Even from a utilitarian point of view, everyone will subscribe to the above propositions. And if you are religiously inclined, you will agree with me in saying that these propositions are true, not because they work and bring practical results, but that they are true for their own sakes: they represent certain spiritual values which the heart of man is ever seeking to attain. Further, I may say that the peace of mind which passeth understanding is better than the peace of society which succumbeth to misunderstanding; that the life of spiritual pursuit, the abundant life of the spirit, is far superior to the life of material wealth and plenty (which does not mean, however, that the peace of society and material wealth are to be despised). The peace of mind and the abundant life of the spirit are "theoretically" within the easy reach of everyone; "practically", they are within the easy reach of all those who dedicate themselves to carrying out the purposes of God in their own lives. But the peace of society and material wealth are dependent upon the foundations of our social order.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Is our society, I mean our "world-society", so organized as to ensure peace and plenty to every individual and to every nation? Are nations organized for peace or for war? What is the basis of our international relations? By international relations I do not mean the sorry mess of the European situation; internaitonal relations cover a wider and broader field than that. By international relations, I have in mind particularly the relations between the two culture-groups—between the Orient and the Occident. Can we, either as Orientals or as Occidentals, be proud of the relations that exist between ourselves? Do the people of Occident know our culture sufficiently to condemn us as their "inferior"? Do we of the Orient know the culture of the Occident sufficiently to adjudge them as pariahs risen to power because of the perversity of the Iron Age?

Youth of the Orient! Youth of the Occident! Let me impress upon you the significance of our problem. It is not merely that markets and money and investments are at stake—our stakes are of vastly greater import. Much as we resent and suffer from Occidental political domination, from their economic imperialism, from their "white man's burthen", I feel that the greater issue lies in our mutual misunderstanding of each other's cultural values.

SEEK AFTER TRUTH

Youht of the Orient! Be earnest seekers ot Truth. Address yourselves to the task of transvaluating values. Terms like nationalism, patriotism, internationalism, religion, culture, happiness, freedom, salvation, ought to get new meaning and new significance when interpreted from the Oriental point of view.

Nationalism is not, should not be, a preparation for imperialism. Nationalism ought to be conceived in terms of a community of interests established by birth, a complex of social heritage which we inherit, enjoy, improve upon when possible and communicate to others of our contemporaries and to posterity. Patriotism is not meant to teach us to cast lustful eyes on other countries; rather is it meant to teach us to respect all those who love their countries as we love ours.

INTERNATIONALISM

Internationalism is neither a system of uniform values of life nor is it the acceptance of a uniform system of government; internationalism, strictly speaking, should refer to our community of reciprocal interests and obligations established by birth as members of different nations, of different culture-groups, and implies the acreptance of a uniform code of ethics. Self-determination is its characteristic, not domination.

Religion, to the Occidental mind, is more or less synonymous with creed (from 'credo', I believe). Religion in the Oriental sense is best expressed by the Sanskrit word, 'Dharma', which, being interpreted, means: "that which holds together". Religion is more than a system of ethics, more than a set of rituals, more than theology, more than philosophy; religion is the vital principle that "holds together" or "upholds" the integrity and oneness of the individual, of the nation, of the human race, of the universe. Culture aims not merely at the development and accumulation of material goods but also, and more specifically, at the promotion of human happiness, freedom and salvation or self-realization.

Happiness in its highest sense consists in the possession of the 'enlightened' mind capable of distinguishing between Reality and Unreality—in the attainment of Truth. And "the Truth shall make you free"; it is only in the attainment of Truth that real freedom is found. Only a free soul can attain salvation, or, which is the same thing, only a free soul can realise the highest value of his own self as well as of the Supreme Self.

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION.

It is my fervent hope that the youth of Asia will, in large numbers, participate in the Fourth Intrenational Competition of the New History Society of New York City. The topic of this Fourth Competition is: "How Can Youth Contribute To The Realization of a Universal Religion?" All young men and women residing in any of the countries of the Asiatic continent, not over 30 years of age, are qualified to participate in the Fourth Competition. Students and non-students may participate in it, provided they are not over 30 years of age.

Write your essay on the assigned topic in your 'Mother Tongue', or in English or French, the length of the essay not to exceed 2,000 words. Three prizes will be awarded: dollars 300, for the best essay. dollars 200, for the second best, dollars 100, for the third best. Rules governing the competition in Asia and other particulars may be had by writng to The Director, New History Society, 132 East 65th Street, New York City, N. Y., U.S.A."

The subject of the First International Prize Competition, in which the students of American Universities participated, was: "How Can the Colleges Promote World Peace?" The subject of the Second Competition, in which the students of the schools and colleges and universities of Europe participated, was: "How Can the Youth of the Universities and Schools Contribute to the Realisation of a United States of the World?" The subject of the Third Competition, in which the students of South and Central America are participating at this writing, is: "How Can the Youth of the Unviersities and Schools Contribute to the Reconstruction of the Human Commonwealth?" The subject of the Fourth Competition, in which every young Asiatic thirty years of age and under is called upon to participate, is, as already stated above: "How Can Youth Contribute to the Realization of a Universal Religion?"

Youth of Asia! Will you rise equal to the opportunity that presents itself before you?

The official announcement, containing the names of the judges of the Award Committee, will appear in July. The youth of Asia will be given six months in which to write their essays. That is, from August 1, 1934, to February 1, 1935.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Leaders Deplore Disorderly Scenes

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 1.

Leading influential citizens of Karachi have issued a manifesto deploring the long and acrimonious discussions made and disorderly scenes enacted at recent meetings of the Karachi Corporation, concerning the respective powers of several Municipal authorities, which have given widespread impression that a section of the Corporation the more concerned in delaying the general election than attending to urgent civic duties, urging the Corporation to concentrate on the vital questions of water-supply, drainage, education, etc., ignoring minor differences.

The signatories include Sir Montagu Webb, Gulamali Chagla, Ex-Mayor, Lala Jaswantrai, Ex-President Karachi Indian Merchants Association, Swami Govindanand Doctor G. T. Wrench, Doctor Said and Haridas-Lalji.

Nagpur Continues To Be Hot

NAGPUR, June 1.

The weather was generally clear and very hot, states the official weekly report issued to-day. The report adds that scarcity of fodder and water is felt in some villages in Mandla District and of water in the hilly tracts of Betul and Wardha District, and 19 villages in Raipur District.

Students' Houses Searched

NEW DELHI, June 1.

The houses of two students were simultaneously searched by the C.I.D., it is understood, in connection with the theft of a revolver and live cartridges from an attache case of Bhai Parmanand, M.L.A., from his bungalow in April last. The police raided a house near Bagh Dewar and, it is stated, removed a picture and a few papers. They, however, got nothing incriminating from the house.—A.P.

Dacoits Escape With Loot

MEERUT, June 1.

A report has been received of an armed dacoity from the village Falera when about 20 dacoits entered the house of a Bania and after belabouring him decamped with the loot.

The dacoits are said to have fired shot guns in the air in order to keep off the rescuers.—A.P.

PLIGHT OF MATCH FACTORY WORKERS

Low Wages, And Lack Of Housing Accommodation

The Superintendent of the Bombay Working Men's Institute writes:—

"Since the imposition of excise duty on matches, the lot of workers in match factories has become quite miserable. Most of the factories were closed down about the 1st of March last, and the workers were discharged. No one known when the factories will restart with the'r former vigour as heavy stocks of match boxes have accummulated in the market, and there is likely to be no demand for fresh manufactured matches for some months to come.

The Western India Match Factory at Ambernath employed 930 workers before April 1934. On account of the excise duty the management discharged all temporary workmen and served the remaining 650 workers with notices, terminating their services on the 15th of April 1934.

The management has, however, decided to continue the services of permanent workers on daily wages, till the factory restarts.

The workers are divided into two groups and each group has to work on alternate weeks. Thus each worker works only for half a month and for the work done gets his daily rate, irrespective of his work. The average monthly earning of a worker amounts to Rs. 10 only, on which he has to maintain himself and his family.

The Company however has decided to give rooms in their chawls free of rent to their workers and not charged, them for the pipe water supplied till the factory restarts. The Ambernath workers as usual got medical relief, free of charge when required. Even with these concessions the lot of the worker in Ambernath is miserable indeed.

But the lot of workers in other match factories (about six in number) near Bombay, owned by Indian masters is worse still. They were discharged without notice. Their usual rates of wages are low. There are no housing and other facilities for them. They are now denied what little they used to earn, for no fault of their own. Is it not an irony of fate that our own workers are given worse treatment by Indian masters than by foreigners?

Will Government that is going to make an income out of the excise duty come to the rescue of these people thrown on the streets and grant some relief?"

Kurla To Honour Hidayatulla

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, June 1.

At a public meeting held last night of the citizens of Kurla, Mr. M. N. Patankar presiding, it was resolved to present a civic address to Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah on June 24 at 4-30 p.m. on the ground of the Kurla Match factory. Khan Bahadur Hassanali, Municipal councillor, was appointed chairman and Mr. A. H. Pirjada, secretary of the Reception Committtee, comprising of 20 prominent citizens.

It is stated that the local municipality also intends to present an address on the occasion of the visit of Sir Ghulam Hussein to Kurla.

ALLEGED TRIPLE MURDER

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, May 31.

The trial opened to-day before Mr. B. K. Dalvi the Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, and a Jury, of Kamalya Chahu Bhoir, Budhya Charya Maadhavi, Yetya Madhu Bhoir, Posha Dukalya and Krishna Padu Thakur on charges of triple murders, and abetment thereof, of Dohndu Malu Gavali, his mistress Jani, and his domestic servant Lakshman on the night of September 23 last at Shil village (near Mumbra railway station) in the Kalyan taluka. The accused are further charged with theft of ornaments and abetment thereof. Dagadya Undrya Thakur, the sixth accused, died in hospital, while an undertrial prisoner, on March 29 last. Mahadu Kewaji Kaveri, the seventh accused, has turned approver.

The case is proceeding.

Hiran Bridge Nearing Completion

KATNI, (C. P.), June 1.

The construction of a bridge spanning the Hiran river, about 30 miles from Katni on the Bombay-Mirzapur Trunk Road costing about Rs. 1,20,000 is now nearing completion

The bridge will be about 450 feet in length, of submersible type and of severn spans. The pontoon bridge which hitherto existed was always closed during the monscons, and all road traffic between Jubbulpore and Jhansi was at a stand still.—United Press.

EXCISE DUTY ON SUGAR

Mysore To Introduce New Bill

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, June 1

The Government of Mysore will introduce in the Legislative Council which meets June 25 a bill to provide for inspection and collection on excise duty on sugar on the lines similar to the one passed at the imperial Legislative Assembly. The excise duty will be levied on all sugar produced in any factory in Mysore, and either issued out of such factory, or used within such factory in the manufacture on any commodity other than sugar and will be payable by the owner of the factory.

LIGHTNING IN CHURCH

Nine Burnt: Two Dead

BOMBAY, June 1.

The Narivali Catholic Church at Ayarkunnam, ten miles east of Kottayam (Travancore), was struck by lightning on Thursday morning. Crowds of worshippers were attending the church service, it being a festival day Eleven women and the sexton of the Church were severely burnt. Two women died. Survivors were burought to Kottayam District Hospital where injuries are being attended to. The church tower was completely damaged. Fire within the church was put out by the congregation with great difficulty.—A. P.

"GAMBLING DEN" RAIDED IN BYCULLA

On the strength of a warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, the Byculla Police raided a coal shop situated at Mount Road on Thursday night where it was alleged gaming was being secretly carried on.

They arrested Noor Mahomed Ladji, a Mahomedan aged 22. He was placed before M. Y. N. Nadkarni. Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazgaon, on Friday and remanded to police custody till June 2.

(Continued from column 7)

bales cotton raw N Nagsi and Co; 300 bales cotton raw B Karakchand and Co; 184 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 1.

S. S. Pacific Maru from Yokohama, Agents O. S. Kaisha Ltd.:—92 cases toys; 100 cases slates; 1,050 cases beer; 200 cases straw boards; 112 cases clocks; 115 cases cotton yarn; 100 cases wire; 584 dms. chemicals.

From Nagova:—109 cases glass ware: 573 cases porcelain ware; 14 cases cycle parts; 15 cases cotton shirting.

From Osaka:—35 cases cycles and parts; 300 cases wire; 75 cases panel pins; 500 cases nails; 118 cases umbrella ware; 800 dms. paint; 200 kgs. lead; 280 cases silk yarn; 275 cases tallow; 900 cases oil products; 45 cases clocks; 550 cases tubes; 60 cases cotton shirting; 215 cases rayon yarn; 89 cases rubber goods; 80 cases porcelain ware; 50 cases matting; 58 cases starch; 860 cases glass ware 300 dms. chemicals; 120 cases cotton yarn; 110 cases canvas shoes; 49 dms. dyes; 374 b'dles brass ware.

From Kobe:—240 dms. paint; 10 cases silk yarn; 18 cases rayon yarn; 540 pecs. aspenlogs; 50 cases woollen goods; 15 cases cycle parts; 54 cases umbrella goods; 55 cases cotton price goods; 84 cases glass ware; 20 cases matting; 83 cases rayon piece goods; 58 cases coal tar; 35 cases shoes; 50 cases sulphur; 15 cases comphor; 40 cases celluloide goods; 55 cases tyres; 195 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting; 290 cases cotton & rayon mixed piece goods.

From Moji:—500 bags, 125 cks. cement; 40 dms. dyes; 390 b'dles brass ware; 172 cases earth ware.

From Dairen:—100 bales cotton yarn.

From Hongkong:—35 bags sugar; 200 bags beans; 50 bags cassia; 100 bags sugar candy.

From Shanghai:—300 bales cotton yarn; 286 bags beans.

From Singapore:—1,416 bags sago flour; 40 bags sago seeds; 1,238 bags betelnuts; 105 bags gum benzamin; 75 b'dle pine apples.

From Dairen:—100 bales cotton tapioca; 828 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo:—2,066 bags copra; 140 bales mattress fibre; 173 b'dle rubber; 45 b'dle gunnies; 134 cylinders cocoanut oil.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.

June 1

Bandra, Dunbrook, Busrah.
British Sailor, Sloan, Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

June 1.

President Adams, Baner, New York.

June 2.

Corfu, French, London.

LOADING.

Steamer Rheinfels for Hamburg. June 1.

Steamer Pasha for Calcutta.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Corfu:—The P and O S N Coy's English mail steamer Corfu, will sail to-day at about (1 p.m.) from Ballard Pier Station for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bandra, arrived in harbour on Friday from Busrah with a general cargo and 30 passengers.

S S British Sailor:—The A P O Coy's steamer British Sailor, arrived in harbour on Friday from Sydney, with ballast.

S S President Adams:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer President Adams, sailed yesterday for New York, with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, June 1.

1 Comliebank 3155 Colombo, 3|6 F F Campbell & Co.
2 City of Dunkirk 3759, Bhavnagar 5|6, K N and Co.
3 Hartbridge 3132, Bassein 3|6, Scindia S N Co.
6 Pacific Maru, 4257, Karachi, 2|6, O S Kaisha.
9 Ginyo Maru, 6128, Japan, 12|6, N G Kaisha.
11 Keifuku Maru, 4228, Japan, 7|6, O S Kaisha.
12 Rheinfels, 5344, Karachi, 5|6, L Edwards, Ltd.
14 Barenfels 4679, Bremen 2|6, L Edwards Ltd.
16 President Adams, 6345, New York, 1|6, F F Campbell.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Gurna 3228, Rangoon 3|6 M M and Co.
2 Gleneden 3025, Karachi 5|6 J Mackintosh and Co.
3 Bandra, 1893, Busra, 6|6, M M and Co.
4 Varsova, 1955, Busrah, 6|6, M M and Co.
5 Ahmedi, 1331, Karachi, 5|6, S Hassum and Co.
9 Sophie Marie, 677, M. Coast, 2|6, Merchant S N Co.
10|11 Hakodate Maru 3226 Bhawnagar 7|6 N Y Kaisha.
16 Schooner Dolphin 120, NF, NF, Esmail Tarmahomed & Co.
12|13 Chyebassa, 4022, Calcutta, 3|6, M M and Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin, 120, N F N F Esmail Tarmahomed and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Nawab 3424 Rangoon, NF, T Morrison & Co.
G Sophie Marie, 677, M. Coast, 2|6, Merchant S W.
K Ellora 2386 NF, NF M M & Co.
K Barpeta (o|side) 1892, N F N F, M M and Co.
L|M Vita 1955 NF, NF M M & Co.
N Saraswati, 443, N F N F B S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Chitral 7/6 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 14/6 P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 21/6 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Warfield 12|6 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Ranold 2|6 J F Co.
City Canton 10|6 K N Co.
Britania, 11|6 G T Co.
Clan Macilwraith 21|6 J F Co.
City of Guildford 27|6 K N Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Lamterfels, 6/6, L Edwards Ltd.
Ockenfels 15/6, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Poelan Robiah, 30|6 T M Co.
Siantar, 9|6 T M Co.
Victoria 8|6, M Italiana.
F ROM TRIESTE
Gange, 25|6 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
President Garfield 31|5 F F Campbell & Co.
C|o Florence 10|6, F F Campbell & Co.
President Harrison 14|6 F F Campbell & Co.
President Hayes 28|6 F F Campbell & Co.
C|o Newcastle 25|6, F F Campbell Co.
FROM KOBE.
Clara Camus 3|6, L T Co.
Corfu, 1|6, P & O S N Co.
Tokiwa Maru 17|6 N Y Kaisha.
Toyama Maru 30|6 N Y Kaisha.
Havana Maru 3|6 O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 3|6 O S Kaisha.
Argun Maru 23|6 O S Kaisha.
Bangalore 10/6 P & O S N Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Mantua 15/6 P & O S N Co.
Maloja 23/6 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Kenya 2/6 M M & Co.
Tairea 16|6 M M & Co.
Karanja 30/6 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Corfu 2|6, P and O S N Co.
Mangolia 4|6, P and O S N Co.
Mantua, 16|6, P and O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Dunkirk 5|6, K N Co.
FOR NEW YORK
President Adams, 1|6, F F Campbell and Co.
Camlibank N F F F Campbell Co.
FOR GENOA.
Sumatra NF, M Italiana.
FOR HAMBURG.
Barenfels 2|6, L Edwards, Ltd.
FOR ST. VINCENT.
Tiberton 2/6 Ralli Bros.
FOR KOBE.
Pacific Maru 2|6, O S Kaisha.
Keifuku Maru N F O S Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru 7|6 N Y Kaisha
Ginyo Maru NF, N Y Kaicha.
Waringa, NF, M M & Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Vareia 7|6 M M and Co.
Bandra 6|6 M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Chybassa NF M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, N F T M Co.
FOR KARACHI,
Jaladuta NF, S S N Co.

B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Pacific Maru 29|5|34.
Pasha (boats) 30|5|34.
Gurna 30|5|34.
S S City of Dunkirk, 31|5|34.
S S Nawab, 31|5|34.
S S Ahmedi, 31|5|34.
S S Sophie Marie, 31|5|34.
S S Bhadravati, 31|5|34.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 1.

S S Corfu for London:—2 bales animal skins D Sassoon and Co; 61 cases soap store Shaw Wallace and Co; 22 bags apricot kernels M Bhuta and Co; 14 cases bristles B P and Hayley Ltd.

S S City of Dunkirk for Liverpool:—62 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 13 bales cotton thread waste B Mahsukhram and Co; 119 bales wool raw V Oomersey; 45 bales wool raw R Virchand.

For Manchester:—9 bales cotton thread waste Indian Produce Export Co.

For Antwerp:—350 bags kardi seed F Q Kalchand.

For Dunkirk:— 266 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Barenfels for Hamburg:—224 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 20 bales goat hair M Esmail; 1370 bags groundnut oil cakes H Rawji and Co.

For Gothenburg:—16 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora.

S S Comtebank for New York:—54 bags celarg seed D Abraham and Sons.

S S Sumatra for Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw Langley and Co; 550 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 5332 bags groundnuts A Podar and Co; 610 bags linseed Cotton Agents Ltd.

For Naples:—350 bags castor seed K Devchand and Co.

For Marseilles:—7554 bags groundnut seed Cotton Agents Ltd; 640 bags groundnuts K Devchand and Co; 700 bags castor seed Cotton Agents Ltd.

S S Waroonga for Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw L Rawji and Co.

S S Hokdota Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton raw L Rawji; 500 bales cotton raw N Nagsi and Co; 300 bales cotton raw N Manilal and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Gingo Maru for Shanghai:—1500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw B Harkchand and Co; 200 bales cotton raw Nisarpo Co, Ltd; 1100 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 800 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 199 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 600 bales cotton raw B Maheshwari; 300 bales cotton raw Langley and Co; 732 bales cotton raw Katak and Co; 200 bales cotton raw K Poonja and Co; 300 bales cotton raw Sassoon J David and Co.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton raw Katak and Co.

For Nagosaki:—100 bales cotton raw B Maheshwari.

S S Keifuku Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 1500

(Continued on page 8)

Dynamics in Dietetics

Friends,

Any article of diet abundant in a rich source of the essential Vitamins, Calories & proteins can be said to be a diet "in action."

I am to introduce you to a Food Product-a product of Honey which combines the dynamic energies of sterilised virgin Honey, condensed extract of sweet almond meal and Steenlock process patented Vio Ray concentrate. It has been aptly named Honee Dee.

It is presented in a form eliminating all indigestible and fatty factors, bringing forth the rich, nourishing and energising elements.

Its main function is to provide energy to the heart-an organ which knows no rest until the 'tale is told'. To every other organ of the body it does, ofcourse, serve as a vital food.

The matchless aroma of its components and the delicious taste cannot fail to flatter even the most fastidious palate.

Honee Dee comes as a blessing to the invalid and the robust alike. To the bed-ridden, in a state of prostration, Honee Dee given in water or milk as a liquid diet has its immediate effect in improving the pulse and heart beat. To the arm-chair convalescent it is a boon.

Those in health can use Honee Dee with their break-fast, lunch or dinner as a delicious delicacy far superior to jam or sugar. Diabetics can use Honee Dee as a sweetening agent in place of Saccharin.

Honee Dee with all its precious ingredients and Vio Ray has been so modestly priced as to be within the reach of all. In one pound (nett) screw cap air-tight glass jars Honee Dee is sold at Rs. 2/4. All good chemists & stores will sell it. If in difficulty, please write to Post Box 857, Bombay and Paragon Products will see that you get your supply.

Try it and let me know how you like it.

Yours Very Truly,
Sivaram
Promotor
Juvenol Laboratories
Bombay. 14th May 1934.

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TRADE & FINANCE

MONEY AGAIN EASY THIS WEEK

Gilt-Edged Securities Steady And Short Term Bonds In Demand

EXCHANGE ALSOSTEADY & GOLD AND SILVER FIRM

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

MONEY

Money Market was again easy this week and call funds were placed at about one per cent. Treasury Bill renewals amounted to Rs. 1 crore. At the last allotment the yield on treasury bills was unchanged at 15 annas 10 pies per cent. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank shown a small increase of Rs. 9.69 lacs The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 1 per cent, three months 1 1/4 per cent and six months 1 1/2 per cent.

The statement of the Imeprial Bank of India as on May 25, 1934 shows an increase of Rs. 2,16.69 lacs now standing at Rs. 16.78 crores, as compared with Rs. 21.00 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 19.89, an increase of 2.22 per cent over last week. The item of Loans has risen by Rs. 93,000, to Rs. 2.22 crores. Cash credits show a fall of Rs. 7 lacs to Rs. 16.29 crores, while Inland bills discounted have increased by Rs. 10.45 lacs to Rs. 2.91 crores. Government deposits have increased by Rs. 1.72 crores to Rs. 8.88 crores, Other deposits have declined by Rs. 8.60 lacs to Rs. 79.89 crores. The bank rate is unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

A steady tone prevailed in gilt-edged securities this week with a good demand particularly for short term bonds. 3 1/2 per cent Paper was, however, easy and the rate declined from Rs. 89-2 to Rs. 88-11 but subsequently improved and closed at Rs. 88-14. This was influenced by weaker advices from London. 3 1/2 per cent Loan 1947/ 50 was placed in fair lots at Rs. 98-6. The announcement of the terms of the new Rupee Loan was well received by the market. 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 improved from Rs. 103/7 to Rs. 103/9 mid-week but declined to Rs. 103/5 towards the close. 4 per cent 1943 Loan further improved from Rs. 104/4 to Rs. 104/6. 4 per cent 1934/37 Loan declined from Rs. 100/9 to Rs. 100/8. 4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan closed at Rs. 109/14 while 4 1/2 per cent 1934 bonds were quoted at Rs. 100/13. 5 per cent Loan due 1939/44 was unchanged at Rs. 107/12 while 1940/43 Loan had slightly improved to Rs. 108/11, 5 per cent Loan due 1945/55 after improving to Rs. 116/3 declined and closed at Rs. 116/1. 5 1/2 per cent Loan due 1938/40 declined to Rs. 108/8 but reacted and finished at Rs. 108/8. 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan remained unchanged at Rs. 105/10 and 6 1/2 per cent. Treasury Bonds improved to Rs. 105/3.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange was distinctly steady this week with a fair amount of business passing both for near and forward deliveries. There were sellers of ready T T at 1s. 6-1/64d. and buyers at 1s. 6-3/64d. Fresh business in connection with the export of gold and the showing of some merchandise export bills contributed to the present steadiness. There were no tenders at the last bidding for 41 million sterling. The following are the closing quotations in the forward market:—June to October 1/6.

The dollar sterling quotation declined from dol. 5.08 1/4 to as low as dol. 5.06 3/8 at the end. The London/Paris cross rate rose from 77.03 to 77.15 but declined and closed at 76.96. The Belga and the Italian Lira finished at 21.70 and 59.37 respectively.

GOLD

The gold market was firm with a fair amount of business transacted both for ready and forward deliveries. This was due to lower New York/London cross rate and purchasing by banks for export. Ready after opening at Rs. 34-0-3 declined to Rs. 33-15-3 but improved at the end to Rs. 34-2-3. Arrivals from upcountry have improved to about 20,000 tolas a day and stocks on hand are estimated at some 4 lacs tolas. The daily offtake is unchanged at about 3000 tolas. The quotation for gold in London declined from 136s. 9d. to 136s. 6d. but improved to 137s. 0 1/2d. and closed at 136s. 11 1/2d. The price of sovereigns after opening at Rs. 21-6-9 for both ready and forward improved to Rs. 21-7-9 and Rs. 21-8-0 respectively. Last week's shipment of gold amounted to Rs. 56.44 lacs per s.s. "Ranpara". The highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 34-2-3 and Rs. 33-15-3 for ready, and for 29th May settlement and Rs. 34-2-9 and Rs. 33-15-6 for 28th June settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 48,863 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The price of ready silver improved from Rs. 53-14 to as high as Rs. 54-8. The undertone of the market was firm and a fair amount of business was placed both for near and for the July settlement. The closing of the land frontiers of Persia to imports of silver and the tightening of several customs cordons in other parts of India, thus eliminating unfair competition in the local market, contributed to the present strength. It is generally felt that the local price of silver will reach import parity in the not distant future. The daily offtake was unchanged at about 110 bars and stocks are estimated at about 9,000 bars. In Shanghai the dollar was practically unchanged at about 1/3-1/2. Closing at 1/3 7/16 the highest and lowest rates in London were 19-9/16d. and 19-1/2d. for ready and 19-5/8. and 19-1/2d. for forward. In the local market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 54-6 and Rs. 53-11 for ready, and for 2nd June settlement and Rs. 54-5 and Rs. 53-13 for 2nd July settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 10,800 in coin.

SHARES.

On the Bombay Stock Exchange a firm tone prevailed in the miscellaneous section. Cotton mill shares, however, were slightly steady mainly due to bears covering sales than to any investiment buying. The following were the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—

Bombay Dyeing Rs. 681/4-698 12; Centuries Rs. 215-220/10; Central India Rs 225/10-230; Kohinoor Rs. 124/6-130/10; New Great Rs. 109/6-112/8; Simplex Rs. 73/12-74/6; Swadeshi Rs. 176/4-180/10.

In the miscelloneous section were Steels, Bombay Burmahs and Hydro-electrics were a prominent feature. There was a noticeable rise in the price of Tata Steel Ordys, from Rs. 65-14 to Rs. 68-2, and deferreds from Rs. 230 to Rs. 236/4. Tata 2nd Preference shares closed at Rs. 137. Tata Hydros were quoted at Rs. 140/10 while Tata Powers had risen to Rs. 1070. Andhra Valleys opened at Rs. 1353/12 but improved and closed at Rs. 1078/12. Alcocks improved to Rs. 177/8. Bombay Burmahs were placed at Rs. 447/8 while Bombay Trams were unchanged at Rs. 137/3 but rose to Rs. 138/12 towards the close. Bundi Cements and Indian Cements closed at Rs. 28/4 and Rs. 383/2 respectively. Katni Ordys. had risen to Rs. 328/12 while deferreds were unchanged at Rs. 1280. The closing quotations of Ahmedabad Prantij and Tapti Valleys were Rs. 835 and Rs. 752/8 respectively.

Imperial Bank shares improved to Rs. 1357/8 and contributories were at Rs. 341/4. Bank of India shares had a rise of some Rs. 3 to Rs. 108/10. Central Bank shares closed at Rs. 27/2.

The terms of the new loan. The above terms was well received since the loan is issued at about the current quotation of 3 1/2 per cent 1947/50. It is generally felt that the loan will attain moderate success and that conversions will exceed cash applications. In view of the plethora of money and little outlet for sound investment, holders of the maturing bonds practically are curtain to convert them.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 25th May 1934:—

LIABILITIES		
Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000	
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000	
Reserve	5,22 50 000	
Public Deposits	8,88 42 000	
Other Deposits	73,89 32 000	
Loans against securities per contra	—	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—	
Contingent Liabilities	—	
Sundries	1,56 39 000	
Rupees	95,19 13 000	
ASSETS		
Government Securities	53,36 01 000	
Other authorised securities under the Act	—	
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	—	
Loans	2,22 16 000	
Cash Credits	16,28 69 000	
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,91 20 000	
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	30 72 000	
Bullion	—	
Dead Stock	2,55 23 000	
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—	
Sundries	63 09 000	
Balances with other Banks	13 99 000	
	78,41 09 000	
Cash	16,78 04 000	
Rupees	95,19 13 000	

The above balance sheet includes:

Deposits in London £912,800.

Advances and Investments in London £15,31,900.

Cash and balances at other Banks in London £107,700.

Percentage 19.89.

Bank Rate 3½ per cent.

MEMORANDUM

LIABILITIES

Public Deposits Rs. 1,72,38,000 increase.

Other Deposits Rs. 8,60,000 decrease.

ASSETS

Bank's Investments Rs. 55,06,000 decrease.

Loans Rs. 93,000 increeae.

Cash Credits Rs. 7,00,000 decrease.

Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 7,16,000 increase.

Cash Rs. 2,16,69,000 increase.

Percentage 19.89.

The local Harijan workers will present a purse to Mahatma Gandhi when he passes through Allahabad about the 24th or 25th of July.

THUNDERSTORMS IN ASSAM

Rain Expected In South Of Peninsula

POONA, June 1.

The monsoon current in south Bay of Bengal is still shallow, and local rain has fallen in Burma. The Western disturbance passed away eastwards after causing local thundershowers in Kashmir, and a few falls in the North-West.

Frontier Province and east and north Punjab. There has also been nearly general thunderstorm and rain in Assam, while a few falls have occurred in Bengal, Bihar, West Central Provinces, Malabar and south-east Madras.

The day temperature has been above normal in Bihar and Orissa, the east Central Provinces, Deccan and the Coromandel coast

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair half; Kyaukpya three; Lashio one; Tavoy and Ahmerst half, Cherrapunji four, Tezpur, Jalpaiguri two; Silchar one, Dinajpore one and a half; Shillong three-quarters; Purnea quarter; Jubbulpore quarter; Gulmarg, Sonamarg half; Ludhiana quarter; Madura one; Cochin and Kodaikanal three-quarters; Trichinopoly half and Coimbatore quarter.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm and rain will increase in Assam and occur locally in Burma, Bengal and south of Peninsula.—A. P.

2 Degrees Above Normal

CITY'S MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 1st June 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.024 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 92.8 degrees (2.0 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 81.7 degrees (1.8 above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 70 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 159 miles.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 4

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 1ST JUNE 1934.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 88.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

"He, that hath our 'Policy,' hath an Estate."
"He, that hath our 'Agency,' hath an Office of Honour."

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CROP PLANNING CONFERENCE IN JUNE?

Govt. Of India Expecting Fair Contigent Of Representatives

SIMLA, May 31.

Arrangements are being made to hold a Crop Planning Conference early in June and the Government of India are expecting a fair contingent of representatives from the provinces to participate in the conference.

From what can be ascertained at the present, the following will represent the provincial Government: Bombay Officials: Dr. W. Purns, Director of Agriculture, Mr. W. J. Jenkins, Chief Agricultural Officer, Sind, Mr. A. D. Gorwals, I.C.S. Revenue Officer of the Lloyd Barrage. The Bombay non-officials will be Mr. B. S. Kamat, M.L.C. Burma will be represented by Mr. A. McKerral, Director of Agriculture and a non-official, Mr. C. G. Wodehouse of the Anglol Burma Rice Company. The United Provinces representatives will consist of Mr. D. J. Drake Brockman, I.C.S. and Mr. P. B. Richards, Director of Agriculture. United Provinces will have no non-official representative Bihar and Orissa will be represented by Mr. S. Lall, I.C.S., Director of Industries and Dr. S. Sethi, Director of Agriculture.

The province will have no non-official advisers. Mr. J. H. Ritchie, the Director of Agriculture, will represent the Central Provinces. Assam will be represented officially by Mr. C. R. Pawsey, I.C.S., officiating Director of Land Records and Mr. J. N. Chakrabartti, officiating Director of Agriculture, Assam. Non-official representation for Assam will consist of K. B. Maulvi Mafizurrahman and R. B. Mohendra Mohan Lahiri.—A. P.

Sir Bhupendra Mitra is holding a reception in honour of Lord Willingdon and the Countess of Willingdon at India House on July 25.

AIR MAIL SERVICE TO BE EXTENDED

CALCUTTA, June 1.

It is understood that the Indian National Airways contemplate to extending the Dacca Airmail Service to Sylhet, in the future, thus linking the two provinces of Bengal and Assam.—United Press.

NEW YORK COTTON KEEPS DECLINING

Liquidation On Disturbed Labour Conditions

WEATHER REPORTS FAVOURABLE

Bombay, June 1.

On disturbed labour conditions in the textile industry in America, the New York Cotton Futures Market was weak in the initial stage and after opening 6 points lower at 11.58 for yOctober sagged further to 11.55 on liquidation and poor Liverpool advices. There was no further selling pressure at this stage and the market took an upward turn on some trade and far eastern fixations touching 11.64, the highest of the day.

Spinners, especially because of strike news were selling futures at this stage which caused the market to decline again and the session ended in a loss of 8 points at 11.59.

Spot cotton was also lower by 5 points and closed at 11.55.

NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans market was also weak and lost 3 points at 11.37 and 11 57 for July and October.

The Spot was lower by 4 points at 11.46.

She highest and yowest levels of the day were 11.64 and 11.55 respectively.

In parity with last New Orleans close the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday opened 2 points lower at 5.97 for October and advanced to 5.98 but this was only short lived as there soon appeared selling on London and Continental accounts which depressed prices as low as 5.92. Later, however, the market improved in sympathy with good New York advices and finally closed steady at a loss of 3 points at 5.96.

The highest and lowest levels of the day in Liverpool were 5.98 and 5.92 respectively.

EGYPTIAN.

The Egyptian section was weak and closed at a loss of 3 points. Sakel July being 8.25 and November 8.31

The Uppers were equally lower and closed 6 56 and 6.60 for above positions respectively.

ALEXANDRIA.

The Alexandria market suffered much and closed 7 to 8 points lower at 15.16 and 11.54 for Sakel July and Upper June respectively.

EAST INDIAN.

This section was also weak and closed lower at 3 points. July was 4.82 and October 4.79.

PRIVATE CABLES—

From Chunilal Mehta and Co.:—

Liverpool: Offerings light despite strike news and favourable weather reports but some new stimulus needed break existing stalemate.

New York: Market steady but lacks tendency. Trade buying. No pressure. Would buy on any declines. Cotton goods market—yarn market—no business.

New York: Trade and Far Eastern fixations. Some liquidation on disturbed laber conditions textile industry.

New York: There was an absence of selling pressure. We think that a strike is unlikely.

From Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee:—

New York: Our estimate of acreage as on May 31st is 29,450,000 with the condition of crop as 73 per cent. Indications point to a crop of 11,100,000 bales.

From Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj:

New York: Far East buying orders, strength wheat sustaining influence.

From Messrs. Patel Bros:—

Liverpool: Weekly Weather Report: Too cool in the East.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 31.

July 1934	11.37—7
October 1934	11.58—6
December 1934	11.69—6
January 1935	11.75—6
March 1935	11.85—6
Spot	11.56—5

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 31.

July 1934	11.37—3
October 1934	11.57—3
December 1934	11.68—5
Spot	11.46—4

NEW YORK.

New York, May 31.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
July 1934	11.43
October 1934	11.64
December 1934	11.75
New York Noon Call—	
July 1934	11.40
October 1934	11.61
December 1934	11.72

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 31.

	Bales
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
Days Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Days Exports to the Continent	10,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 31.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day Prices.
May 1934		
June 1934		6.02—1
July 1934	6.02	6.02—2
August 1934		6.00—2
September 1934		5.98—2
October 1934	5.97	5.96—3
November 1934		5.94—3
December 1934		5.93—4
January 1935		5.93—4
February 1935		5.93—4
March 1935		5.94—4
April 1935		5.94—4
May 1935		5.94—4
Middling Spot		6.20—2

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 31.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.89
Fine (Good Staple)	5.04
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.19
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.96
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.11
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.26
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.64
Fine	3.74
Superfine	3.84
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.74
Fine	3.84
Superfine	3.94

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 31.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
May 1934	8.25
July 1934	8.31
October 1934	8.31
November 1934	8.31
December 1934	8.31
January 1935	8.34
March 1935	8.38
F. G. F. Spot	8.43

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 31.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	88-16-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	131
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-3/4
National Bank of India	47
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	112-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	102-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	76-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	90-1/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	77-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	102-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	110-7/8

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 31.

Silver—Business small,

Spot	19-9/16
Forward	19-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 31.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£6-16-1-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 31.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/15 per cent to 0-15 16 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market 2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS.

London, May 31.

	£
Copper Braziers	45-1/4
Yellow Metal	37
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16-5/8
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	232-3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 31.

T. London on—	
Berlin	12.97
Amsterdam	7.48-3/4
Brussels	21.70
Madrid	36.13
Milan	59.37
Berne	15.61
Paris	76.96
Prague	122.12
T. London on New York	
Closing rate	5.06-11/16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 31.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, May/June sellers 19/9.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, May/June sellers 19/9.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels June sellers 24/0.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, May 31.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10.7/16.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 1

In contrast to the lower American markets, the local market to-day opened steady at Rs. 200 for Broach J/A and advanced to Rs. 200 3/4 on the well-known operator buying.

Liverpool opened 2 points lower as expected, but as a consequence of heavy short covering in July Oomra, market scarcity of contracts was felt and Broach J-A. advanced as much as Rs. 203-0.

Rates at the close at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J-A. Rs. 202/8
Broach A-M. Rs. 205/12
Oomra July Rs. 184/4
Oomra D-J. Rs. 181/8
Bengal July Rs. 136/8
Bengal D-J. Rs. 141/4

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, June 1.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G. Bengal.—					
U.P.	...	139	136	133	128
Panjab	...	139	136	133	128
Rajuptana	...	139	136	133	128
Oomra No. 3	187	184	182	178	...
C. P. No. 1	200	197	195	191	...
C. P. No. 2	193	190	188	184	...
Broach No 2	...	205	202	200	198
Punjab-Ame.	...	214	211	209	207
Surat	...	265	262	259	256
Rajpipla	...	263	260	257	254
Navsari	...	267	264	261	258

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 1.

238	A	Damodar Yeotmal	178	
200	A	Damodar Broach	203	
238	A	Damodar Akola	175	
108	A	Damodar Akola	175 1/4	
101	G	G Kesha Aurangabad	171	
67	G	G Kesha Jamner	8 off	
68	Langli and Co. Chalisgaon		166 1/4	
109	Japan T and Co. Manavadar		3 on	
56	Japan T and Co. Bantva		203	
500	Samji Karamshi Sanavad		190	
81	Samji Karamshi Khamgaon		181 1/2	
108	Samji Karamshi Jalgaon		10 off	
200	Samji Karamshi Khamgaon		1 on	
171	Samji Karamshi Jalgaon		171	
171	Breul and Co., Jalgaon		171	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 1.

Bengal Superfine	146/49
Bengal Fine	143/45
Bengal F.G.	140
Sindh-Punjab Fine	143/45
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	140
Wardha-Hingt	191/94
Nagpur Savner	191/94
Pundhurna	184/86
Yeotmal	183/85
Arvi	183/85
Ellichpur	183/85
Amraoti-Berar	175/77
Khamgaon	175/77
Mulkapur	169/71
Khandesh	169/71
Jalna/Sailu	171/73
Burwah Sanavad	183/84
Broach Fine	207/08
Punjab/American	210/15
Punjab/American mix	205/08
Cambodia	283/70
Mirai/Sangli	212/15
Compta Good	210/20
Bagalkot	185/90
Kampala	329
Busoga	326
Jinja	322

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, June 1.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	330	260,358
Central India	178	199,592
Barsi and Nagar	74	161,191
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	44,065
Berar	13	416,702
Central Provinces	...	103,630
Total Oomras	595	1,185,538
Dholera	1,944	82,154
N.-W. Provinces	99	8,628
Rajputana	...	46,562
Sind-Punjab	19	168,329
Broach	604	322,617
Coompta and Dharwar	1,298	35,434
Westerns-Northerns	462	26,198
Cocoanada	...	183
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	27,169
Persian	...	1,419
American	...	26,379
Egyptian and African	...	131,098
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	24
Total	5,021	2,061,732

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 24th May.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	802	324,761
Japan and China	16,702	690,295
Coast Ports	...	14,790
Up-country by Rail	...	97,922
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	19,554
Total	17,504	1,147,322

COMMODITY RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 1.

Receipts of various commodities into Bombay upto noon on Thursday, 31st May, 1934:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	16,361
Linseed	17,395
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	162
Gingellyseed	1,036
Poppyseed	47
Groundnuts	21,200
Castorseed	5,345
Rice	96,079
Myrabollams	1,186
Cottonseed	1,535
Gram	2,581
Joowar	437
Barley	358
Bajree	2,173
	Tons.
Coal	5,232

SILVER & GOLD

Bombay, June 1

The local Silver market to-day opened at Rs 54-10 but declined to Rs. 54-7-6 on selling by Chowkseys. Ready quotation was 2 annas lower, and the undertone was steady. At the close prices were almost unchanged.

Gold was also steady but the business was not large. Rates for ready and July were Rs. 34-2-3 and Rs. 34-2-9. At the close, rates were half an anna lower.

WALL-STREET MARKET

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of New York Stock Exchange:—

New York, May 31

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	7
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	20
Amer Forn Power Com	8
Amer Forn Power Gold D	53
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	20
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	41
Consolidated Gas	32
Columbia Gas	13
American Tel and Tel	113
Western Union Telg	43
Radio Corp	7
Chesepeake and Ohio	46
New York Central	28
Baltimore and Ohio R R	24
Erie R R	19
Pennsylvania R R	31
Union Pacific R R	124
Great North Pfd	21
National Distillers	25 1/2
Hiram Walker	36
Distillers Seagram	15
Amr Tobacco B	70
Dupont de Nemours	85
Goodyear Tyre	28 1/2
Int. Tel and Tel	12
Amr Locomotive	24 1/2
Bethelehem Steel	32
United States Steel	38 7/8
American Smelting	38
Int Nickel of Canada	25 7/8
Kennecott Copper	20
Cerro de Pasco Copper	34
International Harvestor	32
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	21
General Motors	31 7/8
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	20
St Oil of N J	42 1/2
Philips Petrol	19
Mid Con. Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	24 1/2
Socony	15 7/8
Plymouth Oil	12
American Radiator	14
Eaton Mfg	19
Chase Bank	27 1/2
National City Bank	27
Sun Life of Canada	405
Celanese Corp of Amr	24
General Foods	32
National Dairy	17
Remington Rand	10
U S Rubber	19
Montgomery Ward	24
Budd Mfg	6

Market featureless heavy and dull.

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

Indore, June 1

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per mani of 6 mds Bengal.

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 23 24
Wheat Malwi Rs. 20 22
Wheat Pissi Rs. 18 19
Tilseed Rs. 28 34
Jawar Rs. 10 11
Bajara Rs. 13 14
Tuar Rs. 17 19
Dhana Rs. 24 32
Ajavan Rs. 17 23
Linseed Balt Brown Rs. 26 30
Oil cake, Rs 14 18
Cotton seed Rs. 10 11
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds Bengal Rs. 75 80
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 70 75
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs Rs. 10
Wheat Rawa Maida per bag of 95 srs Rs. 11
Wheat Ata Maida per bag of 90 srs Rs. 8
Wheat Chapad Maida per bag of 40 srs Rs. 3
Tea rates:—
Per lbs:
Liptop Rs. 0/9 to 1/12, Chandara Brand 0/8 to 1/14
Shares:—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 30
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 80
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd 130
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd ordy 115
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd pref 102
100 Nodalal Bhandari Mills Ltd 90
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 4
100 Binod Mills Ltd 101
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 20
50 Indore Navayouga Mills Ltd 1
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 5
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 3
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12/8
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 20
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd 1
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd 12/12
Bullion:—
Gold bar per tola Rs. 36
Silver per 100 tolas 54

LINSEED.

London, May 31.

Linseed Calcutta (London) per ton, May/June sellers £12-12-6.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton May/June sellers £11-0 0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £12-17-6.

LINSEED OILS.

London, May 31.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., June sellers 22/4-1/2.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., Sept./Dec. sellers 22/10-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 31.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., 6 sellers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, May 31.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. May/June nominal 6/1-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. May/June sellers 5/10-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. May/June sellers 5/10-1/2.

SEEDS.

London, May 31.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £9-16-3.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £10-12-6.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 1

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 June-Dec
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Jan-Mar.
Buying T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec
Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 June
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 June-Dec.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 265 1/2

NEW YORK—
Banks selling T T 263 1/2
Banks selling T T 262 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 574
Banks buying D D 584
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 1/2
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/2
Banks buying 60 days 78 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 96
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 87
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 5.06 1/2 31st ultimo
Shanghai/London 1/3 7/16 1st instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/16 1st instant
Java/London 7.45 31st ultimo
London/Paris 76.95 31st ultimo
London/Belgium 21.71 31st ultimo
London/Switzerland 15.61 31st ultimo
London/Italy 59.50 31st ultimo
London/Berlin 12.98 31st ultimo
London/Stockholm 19.39 31st ultimo
London/New York 5.06 3/4 31st ultimo
London/Amsterdam 7.48 1/2 31st ultimo

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £6-17-6 1/2 30th ultimo £6-16-4 1/2 31st ultimo

Silver London Ready 19 9/13 30th ultimo 19 9/16 31st ultimo

Silver London Forward 19 5/8 30th ultimo 19 5/8 31st ultimo

Silver New York Ready closed 30th ultimo 45.00 31st ultimo

London discounts 3 mos 15/16 per cent 30th ultimo 15/16 per cent 31st ultimo

London discounts 6 mos 1 per cent 30th ultimo 1 per cent 31st ultimo

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY—
Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 per cent
Tone: Easy.

COTTON SITUATION

Conditions Reniewed

Bombay, June 1.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., reviewing the cotton conditions during past week state as under:—

Since we wrote this report a week ago the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as under:—

New York

	July.	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.
23/5/34	11.34	11.54	11.72	11.82
29/5/34	11.44	11.64	11.81	11.91
	+.10	+.10	+. 9	+. 9

	July.	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.
Liverpool 23/5/34	5.93	5.88	5.86	5.86
Liverpool 30/5/34	6.04	5.99	5.97	5.98
	+.11	+.11	+.11	+.12

The most noticeable factor during the week under review has been the steadiness of all cotton markets and their slight upward trend in spite of consistently favourable crop news. The Liverpool contract in particular continues to attract buyers from the trade and straddle purchases, contracts being scarce as few operators are prepared to sell short at these levels. In America the strong wheat market has influenced both stocks and cotton and although the wheat crop may be a short one there seems little likelihood of the adverse weather spreading south to the cotton belt where the crop seems to be enjoying good growing weather. The prospect of the Silver Bill reducing the parity between the New York market and Liverpool does not seem to deter operators from buying the straddle between these markets, and its passage as a really inflationary measure now appears to be most unlikely.

The price at which cotton under the Bankhead Bill can be taxed has been fixed at 11 34 cents per lb.

The Bombay market has been surprisingly steady, chiefly influenced by exporters covering commitments to Japan. Enquiries from China are more encouraging though the Continent continues to neglect Indian staple.

The Bombay Mill strike shows some small improvement and workers continue to drift back in small numbers but we think it will be at least another month before labour conditions are back to normal. The demand for cloth continues, the end of April figures showing a decrease of 8,000 bales in stock and an increase of 14,000 bales for orders in hand over those of March. Though much of the decrease in stocks must be due to curtailed production, the figures in themselves are certainly encouraging.

Speculators have taken advantage of the demand for contracts from Japanese exporters to unload some of their holdings. We hear there is a possibility of their retendering in July/August some of the Punjab/American contract cotton they have on hand, as Mills still continue to neglect contract cotton. We look for a widening of the old and new crop difference and would advise clients to buy new crops on any declines that may take place.

32 detenus includirg one girl passed the last Intermediate examination in Arts of the Calcuta University.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Comparative Lull After A Continued Rise

VALUES SLIGHTLY EASY ALL ROUND

SECURITIES TOWARDS RECOVERY

BOMBAY, June 1.

After a continued rise for the past few sessions, naturally there was a comparative calm in to-day's session of the local Stock Exchange and conditions looked like resting for the time.

Mill shares were slightly easy, Bombay Dyeings closing at Rs. 700/10 and Centurys at Rs. 220/10.

Morarjis were an exception, and rose further even to-day, closing at Rs. 832-8.

Cements were a bit better, Katnis closing at Rs. 333-1 and Okhas at Rs. 170.

Indian Cements were a bit easy and closed at Rs. 381-14.

Tata Powers and Andhras were slightly easy, the former closing at Rs. 1066-14 and the latter at Rs. 1376-4.

Tata Iron and Steels were about stationary.

The Securities were towards recovery and the 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper after the last low, is now appreciating and it looks as if the worst is now over.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, June 1.

		Rs. as
100	Ah. Advance	277 8
500	Bom. Cotton	20 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	700 10
250	Bradbury	91 4
100	Century	220 10
100	Central India	226 4
100	Colaba	81 14
100	Coorla	93 2
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	401 4
1	E D Sassoon	0-1-9
100	Elphinstone	0 12
1000	Finlay	81 4
1000	Framji Petit	95 0
100	Gokak	125 10
1000	Hindustan	1625 0
100	Indore	89 6
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	49 12
100	Kohinoor	130 10
250	Laxmi	650 0
100	Madhowji	4 0
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	832 8
250	Model	46 8
50	Mysore	90 0
200	New Great	113 14
100	Osmanshahi	N60 0
100	Phoenix	261 4
25	Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000	Sholapur	2,900 0
50	Simplex	75 10
100	Swadeshi	176 4
100	Swan	37 8
25	Tata	9 12
500	Vishnu	1406 4
1000	Western	725 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	91 0
25-50	Central	27 8
500	Imperial	1355 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	340 0
50-100	India	110 8
5	Union	4-9-6
	CEMENTS	
10	Bundi	28 4
70	Gwalior	92 0
250	Indian	381 14
40	Katni Def.	1280 0
100	Katni Ord.	333 1
75	Okha	170 0
10	Punjab	17 8
100	Shahabad	318 12
70	United	92 0
	INSURANCE	
15-10	Jupiter	11-5
15-75	New India	35 12
200	Oriental	4,015 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 7
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ahmedabad Old	139 6
1000	Andhra Valley	1376 4
10	Ajmer	7 14
50	Bombay Tram	138 7
100	Bombay Suburban	133 12
10	Broach	10 8
100	Karachi	202 8
100	Poona	187 8
100	Surat	171 4
100	Tata Hydro	140 10
1000	Tata Power	1066 14
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahm Prantej	835 0
100	Amr. Patty	114 0
100	C Provinces	86 4
100	Dhon. Baramati	87 0
100	Gujarat	62 8
100	Mandra Bhon.	36 0
100	Pachora Jamner	81 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	83/4
500	Tapti Valley	757 8
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	17 8
30	Tata Steel	240 10
75	Tata Steel Ord.	68 0
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	176 4
60	Belapur Sugar	211 14
100	Bombay Steam	280 10
125	Bombay Burma	440 10
8sh.	B B Petrol	2-11-6
50	Bombay Telephone	95 8
100	Ind. Bleaching	114 6
100	Indian Radio Ord.	552 8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	463 12
1000	Port Canning	572 8
15	Scindia	9 11
30	Tata Construction	67 12
25	Tata Oil	16 8
	PREF SHARES.	
7	per cent Andhra Vly.	1230 0
6	per cent Bom Steam	276 4
7	per cent Bom. Trams	80 4
5	per cent Central India	485 0
7	per cent Katni 1st	125 0
7	per cent Katni 2nd	136 12
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	13 4
7	per cent Tata Hydro	126 4
7½	per cent Tata Power	1315 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	170 10
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	136 4
5-1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7	per cent. Vishnu	650 0

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, June 1.

In the Linseed market to-day conditions were better and the rate after opening at Rs. 7-6 advanced to Rs. 7-7-6 on offices and Calcutta interests buying. The rate at 2 p.m. was Rs. 7-7-0, and after touching Rs. 7-8, the close was at Rs. 7-7-9.

Wheat continued to remain dull and practically there was little doing, the quotations being Rs. 4-4-0, on a little buying later the close was steady at Rs. 4-4-9.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, May 31

	This week. £
Total Bullion	192,100,000
Public Deposits	14,000,000
(a) Other Deposits	135,500,000
Government Securities	76,900,000
(b) Other Securities	16,400,000
Notes and Coins	74,000,000
Notes in Circulation	378,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	49.48%
(a) Other Deposits, including Bankers	99,400,000
(b) Other Securities, including Discounts and Advances	5,600,000

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 1.

Castorseeds Delivery Sept. Opening Rs. 26/13/6; Closing Rs. 26/14/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 23/10; Closing Rs. 23/11.

Sardar Khan, Wahaid, and Niamat, who are described as Muslim agitators have been re-arrested for making alleged inflamatory speeches in the State. It might be recalled that during the last Muharrum trouble they were arrested under section 124-A but were released subsequently.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 1.

SETTLEMENT.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett. 88-14-0.
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 88-15-0.
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett. 103-5-0.
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 103-6-0.
5 per cent. 1945/55 Sett. 116-1-6.
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116-3-0.

TAX FREE.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 104-0-0.
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 115-6.
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109-4-0.
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105-10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 98-6-0
4 per cent 1934/37 100/9
4 per cent 1943 104-5
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 109-12.
5 per cent 1939/44 107-12.
5 per cent 1940/48 108-10.
5 per cent 1935 103-2-0.
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108-12.
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 105-2-0.

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES.)

4 per cent B P T 1974 99-8-0.
4 per cent M Deb. 1974 99-0.
5 per cent M Deb 1959 108-12.
6 per cent M Deb. 1954 119-12.
6 per cent K P T 1956 119-12.
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108-8

The 3 1/2 per cent. Paper opened at Rs. 88-15-6 declined to Rs. 88-13 but again rose and closed better at Rs. 88-14.

A meeting of the Karnatak Congress Workers will meet at Belgaum on June 9 to consider the resolutions passed at the A.I.C.C. meeting held at Patna.

The Viceroy Earthquake Relief Fund has reached the total of Rs. 53,56,394-12-5 and £54.

Latest Commercial News

New York Cotton Prices 29 Points Up

PRICES SOARING UP IN A SPIRITED MANNER

Continued Drought In Wheat Belts

BIG ADVANCE IN LIVERPOOL AND CHICAGO GRAINS

London Gold Firm But Silver Dull

BOMBAY, June 1.

On Friday the sterling dollar and the sterling Franc Cross Rates moved within a narrow range but the tendency was downward in the former and slightly steadier in the latter.

BULLISH ACTIVITY IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York Cotton Market was stirred into a sudden spurt of bullish activity on account of the news of the passage of the Silver Bill, reports of the continued drought in wheat belts and firmer Liverpool advices. There was heavy far eastern as well as general local buying. Prices witnessed a spectacular rise and liquidation as well as profit-taking were well absorbed and prices soared up in a spirited manner.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER DULL.

London gold ruled firm but silver was dull. The passage of the Silver Bill in America had no effect on London silver prices

VERY FIRM UNDERTONE IN GRAINS.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat witnessed a big advance and the undertone was very firm on account of reports of the continued drought in 35 wheat growing states in America. Chicago oats and rye also ruled strong. Linseed was active.

RUBBER STEADY BUT METALS EASY.

Rubber prices improved a little but metals ruled easy.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES STAGNANT.

The London Stock Exchange remained rather inactive. Giltedged Securities were stagnant.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934.)

New York, June 1.

Previous closing rate	11.58
To-day's opening rate	11.63
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing rate	11.87
Difference	+.29

Broach Expectation July Rs. 205

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, June 1.

Previous closing rate	5.96
To-day's opening rate	5.94
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing rate	6.05
Difference	+.09

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 1.

The market was to-day stirred into a sudden spurt of bullish activity on news of the passage of the Silver Bill by the House of Representatives and general buying followed as a result of which prices soared up in a spirited manner. The far eastern buying was also in evidence which gave a further impetus to the rising tendency.

Trading in October opened at 11.63 i.e. 5 points higher than the previous closing. The market showed fairly good activity on some speculative buying and developed further strength on increased general buying influenced by firmer Liverpool advices and strong wheat market with the price rising spectacularly to 11.81 when some slight reaction ensued on liquidation and profittaking but the general tendency continued good on some local support.

The New York Cotton Market finally closed at 11.87 with a big rise of 29 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 1.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.38/11.37) 11.41/11.41
October (11.58/11.56) 11.64/11.63
Dec. (unreceived) 11.74/11.74

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, June 1.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.01) 6.01
American October (5.96) 5.96
Egyptian July (8.23) 8.21
Egyptian October (8.30) 8.28

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, June 1. 10-30 p.m.

As the New York cotton market opened with a rise of 5 points Broach J-A. was traded in around Rs. 203 and thereafter prices suddenly jumped up to Rs. 205-10 as the New York futures were 23 points up. The rise in America was due to reports of the continued drought in wheat belts.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, June 1.

Previous closing	5.06 5/8
To-day's opening	5.07 1/8
To-day's closing	5.06 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, June 1.

Previous closing	5.06 11/16
To-day's opening	5.06 3/8
To-day's closing	5.06 11/16
Difference	unchanged

FRANC RATE

London, June 1.

Previous closing	76.96
To-day's opening	76.93
To-day's closing	77.03
Difference	+.07

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 1.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.06 3/8 with an easy tendency but soon improved to 5.06 5/8 subsequently gradually coming up to 5.06 7/8.

The sterling dollar Cross Rate closed at 5.06 11/16.

The Franc opened at 76.93 and then rose to 77.00 but thereafter the rate showed signs of easiness falling to 76.96.

The sterling Franc Cross Rate closed at 77.03.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 1.

The market was idle.

	Last price	To-day's Price.
Spot	19 9/16d.	19 1/2d.
Forward	19 5/8d.	19 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 1.

Gold (£6-16-11 1/2) £6-17-1 1/2

BULLION

London, June 1.

Influx (nil) £100,000.
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Silver (19 9/16d.) 19 1/2d.
Gold per ounce (£6-16-11 1/2) £6-17-1 1/2.

DISCOUNTS

London, June 1.

3 months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 15/16 to 15/16 p.c.
4 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/16 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, June 1. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.79 1/8) 5.79 1/2
New York on Bombay (38.25) 38-18
Berlin on Bombay (0.96) 0.96
London on Milan (59.65) 59.34
London on Shanghai (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 1.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 54/9 and 54/11. Prices early declined on some scattered selling and liquidation due to easiness of Shanghai advices but eventually the market improved on some speculative buying influenced by better american market reports and closed steady at Rs. 54/8, 54/8 and 54/10.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/2/3 34/2/3 and 34/2/9. There was practically nothing important doing owing to a quiet exchange and quotations remained unchanged and closed the same as the opening.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 1.

Liverpool wheat opened strong with July at 58 1/2 and October 63. A good deal of activity prevailed and the market rose sharply on general speculative buying and covering with good business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, June 1.

Chicago wheat opened strong with July at 1.03 1/4 and September at 1.05. Prices improved due to continuance of dought which induced good commission house buying and covering.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, June 1.

Chicago oats opened steadier with July at 47 and September at 47 trading was very active on general buying activity as a result of drought reports.

Chicago rye opened very steady with July at 66 1/2. Business was fairly active on speculative buying and covering.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 1.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£232 3/4 buyers £232 7/8 sellers) £231 1/8 buyers £231 3/8 sellers easy.
Lead (£10 7/8 buyers £11 sellers) unquoted.
Electrolyctic Copper (£36 to £36 1/4) £36 to £36 1/4
Glasgow (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5) 1-5
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2

JUTE

Crop July-August (£14 5/8) £14 3/4 paid
Dundee July-Aug. (£17 sellers) £17
Lightning July-Aug. (£15 3/4 sellers) £15 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (6) 6 1/8 paid and value
April-June (6 1/8) 6 1/4 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay June-July (£12 7/8) £12 15/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta June-July (£12 7/8) £12 3/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata June-July (£11) £11 1/8 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria June-July (£10 5/8) £10 11/16 sellers.

WHEAT ACREAGE REDUCTION IN AUSTRALIA

LAHORE, May 30.

A cable received by the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, from the Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, places the estimate of the wheat area sown in Australia during the current season at 13,500 thousand acres. The area sown in the corresponding period of the last year was 15,300 thousand acres.—A. P.

Japanese Competition

In his Report to the International Labour Conference, the Director of the International Labour Office emphasises the often decisive influence of monetary factors in the economic situation in various countries, and in this connection examines the question of Japanese competition. He is inclined to attribute the tremendous increase in production in Japan and the startling expansion of Japanese export trade during the last two years, which has provoked such wide-spread controversy, principally to the monetary policy of that country since it left the gold standard.

The financial measures taken by Japan produced a stimulating effect on the internal market; and at the same time the continued decline in the external value of the yen gave Japanese industry a decisive advantage. Japanese currency had been reduced to half its previous value in relation to sterling and the dollar, although both were considerably depreciated. In relation to gold parity the value of the yen declined by more than 60 per cent.

"In the light of these figures", Mr. Butler remarks, "it is not surprising that Japanese industry, starting with the initial advantage of low labour costs, equipped as it is with the most up-to-date machinery and organised on modern lines, became a most formidable competitor in the world's markets. Its exports, which stood at 1,179 million yen for 1931 rose by leaps and bounds until they had been nearly doubled at a figure of 1,932 millions for 1933. During the same period imports rose in about the same proportion from 1,319 millions in 1931 to 2,017 millions in 1933. Such a remarkable advance cannot have been due to a sudden expansion of Japanese productive capacity. Factories cannot be built and expert organisation cannot be improvised in a few months. Nor was it due to any drastic deterioration of wages or labour conditions. No doubt an intensive selling campaign abroad was very efficiently organised; but the principal factor, which transformed the whole character of Japanese competition, was evidently the depreciation of the currency, which reduced its overhead and labour costs in proportions varying approximately from one-half to two-thirds in relation to its principal competitors."

SHARP UPWARD MOVEMENT IN ARGENTINE RAILWAY SHARES

TURNOVER OF A QUARTER MILLION TONS IN LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Critical Weather Situation In North America

WALL STREET EASY ON LABOUR TROUBLES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 1.

On the Stock Exchange Kaffirs maintained prominence and there was a upward movement in Argentine railway shares on the possible increase of traffic arising from the wheat position. Other sections were very dull.

Wheat advanced sharply, the turnover in futures in the Liverpool market amounting nearly a quarter million tons due to the critical weather situation in North America.

Cotton advanced in sympathy with wheat. Rubber advanced sharply owing to better New York advices.

Wall Street opened easy as labour troubles have been a disturbing factors.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 1.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £90

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 1. 3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange market generally were very quiet. Giltedgeds were dull. Mining shares were very firm. Industrials in general were quiet and steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£77 5/8) £77 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (102 1/2) £102 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 1/4) £109 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113) £112 7/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 1/8) £101 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 7/8) £110 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 9 1/8) dol 9 1/8
International Holding (dol 1 3/4) dol 1 3/4.
Hydro Electric (dol 5 1/4) dol 5 1/4
Musical Industries (31-9) 30-6
Princhin Johnson (37-6) 37-3
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2.
Imperial Chemical Def. (8-10 1/2) 8-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord. (99-0) 97-0
Swedish Match (8-1 1/2) 8-1 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (49-0) 49-9
University Ordinary (23-0) 22-4 1/2
Ford Motors (34-0) 33-3
Cables and Wireless (£7 3/8) £7 3/8
British American Tobacco (118-9) 118-9
Camera 'A' (£7 7/8) £7 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (125-6) 124-6
P and O S N Co. Defd. (17-9) 17-0
Distillers (89-10 1/2) 88-9
Bredrurd Dyers (14-9) 14-9
British Ceylonese (11-9) 11-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (63-0) 63-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-3) 51-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-6) 10-6
Wickers Ltd. Ordinary 11-0) 11-0.
Inter Nickels (25 5/8) 25 1/4 ex div.
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-9) 5-9
Tata Iron and Steel (£113) £113.

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western Ord. (£57 1/2) £52
L M S Ord (£27) £25 1/2
L N E R Refd. (£8 7/8) £8 1/4
Southern Defds. (£25 7/8) £23 3/4
Landing Pass 5 per stock (£129) £128 1/2
London "C" Stock (£79 3/4) £78 1/2

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (246 1/4) 250
Godul (147-10) (161-3) 167-6
Moddar New (76-3) 81-3
Sub Nigel (225-0) 236-9
Spring Mines (131-3) 137-6
Union Corporation (132-6) 134-9

£11,825 FOR A RAEBURN

The sale of Mr. Leopold Hirsch's pictures at Christie's, London, in mail week made £46,191. The highest price of the day was for a painting by Raeburn which he had given to his brother. This was a picture of the Allen Allen Brothers, painted in 1790, which was knocked down to a Mr. Allison for 10,500 guineas. The next highest priced picture in the sale was a portrait of Mrs. Thomas Raikes by George Romney which fell to Mr. Hyam at 4,700 guineas.

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 1. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£76 5/8) £76 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£89 5/8) £89 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£110) £110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£111 1/4) £111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£105 3/8) £105 3/8
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£97 1/2) £97 1/2.
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£111 1/4) £111 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-65 (£110 1/4) £110 1/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (28-0) 28-0.
Doran Tea (58-6) 58-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (37-6) 36-10 1/2

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (12) 12.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (25-0) 25-0.
Gulla Kelampong (23-6) 23-6
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (32-0) 32-6

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (56-9) 55-6
Burma Corporation (13-3) 13-3
Rio Tintos (18 1/2) 18 1/2.
East Rand Proprietary (38-6) 38-6.
Rand Mines (140-0) 139-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (36-10 1/2) 36-10 1/2
Anglo-Persian (45-1 1/2) 45-9
Burma Oil (105-0) 105-0
Mexican Eagle (8-4 1/2) 9-0
Shell Transport (47-6) 47-6
Royal Dutch (£20 5/8) £20 3/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York June 1.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 32 1/4) dol 31 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 1/2) unquoted.
U S Steel Common (dol 40) dol 38 3/4
United States Steel preference (dol 85 1/8) dol 83.

MARXISM EXPLAINED

The Dialectic

The philosopher Hegel says "Contradiction leads forward." This is the key to the process called by him the "dialectic," and which Marx regarded as one of the greatest achievements of German philosophy, writes E. N. S. in the "New Leader.".

The characteristic of this process is that in contrast to formal logic, which sees things existing in and for themselves, the dialectic sees them only in their relationship with other things; and as these relationships are continually changing so the things themselves are continually changing, too. The dialectic seeks not merely to establish why things are and what they are, but how they are in the process of becoming something else.

To Hegel, as for Marx, the continual change in ideas and all progressions in history were the outcome of the interplay between contradictory forces. Every element of life is in a continual transition to some new form. Moreover, every one of these elements contains its own negation, the conflict between the element and its negation resulting in a new thing.

The classic example of the dialectical process is to be found in the "Life and Teaching of Karl Marx" by Max Beer. In it he writes:—

"In order to understand this more distinctly and to visualise it let us consider an egg. It is something positive, but it contains a germ, which awakening to life, gradually consumes (i.e., negatives) the contents of the egg. This negation is, however, no mere destruction and annihilation; on the contrary, it results in the germ developing into a living being. The negation being complete, the chick breaks through the egg shell. This represents the negation of the negation whereby something has arisen organically higher than the egg."

FIFTH-CENTURY BIBLE

Unrecorded Mss. Discovered In An Armenian Monastery

Two unrecorded manuscripts, which are among the earliest known of the Peshitta version of the New Testament and almost contemporary with the great archetypes on which the text of the New Testament is based, have been discovered by Dr. Rendel Harris, the Biblical scholar, in the Jacobite Syrian monastery of Harput, in Armenia, says a correspondent of "The Times".

The first, written in Syriac between A.D. 440 and 550 on 100 leaves of vellum, comprises nearly the whole of the Gospels of St. Mark and St. Luke and about three-quarters of St. John. The other, written between A.D. 501 and 700, on 145 leaves, consists of an almost complete text of the Gospels. Both manuscripts, considering their antiquity, are in a remarkably good state of preservation.

The ancient Syriac versions of the New Testament are of the highest importance for the establishment of the general accuracy of the text and for elucidating the difficult and disputed passages. The Peshitta is the "Authorized Version" of the Syrian Church.

This translation has been attributed to Rabbula, Bishop of Edessa from A.D. 411 to 435, who is recorded to have made a translation of the New Testament from Greek into Syriac. It will be noted that the earlier of the two manuscripts is about contemporary with the date of his death.

These two codices are of the earliest period of Syriac MSS. In the British Museum Syriac collection there is no document of earlier date than A.D. 400. There are no manuscripts in existence of any part of the Peshitta New Testament before about A.D. 440. The British Museum possesses only one manuscript (imperfect) of the Peshitta Gospels (Matthew and Mark only) which can be definitely assigned to the fifth century. The Vatican Library has only one manuscript of the Peshitta version—a codex of the sixth century.

The manuscripts, which are in the possession of Messrs. W. H. Robinson, Limited, 16 and 17, Pall Mall, are on exhibition for a short period.

STABILISING CUTCH FINANCES

Maharao Urged To Create Department Of Commerce And Industry

BHUJ, May 31.

Satisfaction has been caused in sent to His Highness the Maharao the Cutch State by the telegram Saheb by Seth Mulraj Karsondas, President of the fourth Bhup Session of the Cutch State Subjects Conference, requesting the Maharao Saheb to vest the administration during his absence from Cutch in a Council inspiring confidence among the people.

MANU SUBEDAR'S VISIT.

The visit of the well-known economist Mr. Manu Subedar to Cutch in response to the Maharao's invitation would serve to need of stabilising the exchange impress on his mind the urgent to stimulate the development of trade in Cutch.

The attention of the Maharao Saheb has already been called to the desirability of creating a Department of Commerce and Industry, providing banking facilities for enterprising industrialists reviving the ship-building industry, improving the internal transport by a net work of railways and metalled roads, and rationalising the system of collecting customs duties so as to reduce to a minimum the hardships and harassments of passengers in Cutch.

EVILS OF MONOPOLY.

Prior to his departure for Europe on June 16 with the Dewan Saheb the Maharao Saheb is requested to stamp out the evils of monopoly given to a few keepers of cotton ginning and pressing factories and to leave instructions for constructing godowns in all the Cutch ports to obviate the damage caused to consignments discharged there.

Finally the Maharao Saheb is urged, before he leaves Cutch to get freight and landing charges reduced by the steam navgation companies.—United Press.

PARADE GROUND FATALITY

HYDERABAD (Dn.) June 1

Lt. D. E Pantin of the Royal Artillery was involved in a fatal accident on the Armulgherry parade ground yesterday morning when he was was thrown off his horse and his skull was fractured. He was rushed to the British Military Hospital in an unconscious state and he succumbed shortly after admission. He was buried with full military honours.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at an inquest held. —A. P

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY DEMANDED

Palitana State Assembly Concludes Summer Session

PALITANA, June 1.

Some important motions were tabled in the summer session of the Palitana Representative Assembly which concluded in the Durbar Hall to-day. The State Authorities were asked to reduce the customs duty on treacle to a uniform rate of one anna per maund and to discontinue the monopoly for ginning and pressing cotton at the exorbitant rates of Rs. 0-14-0 per maund and Rs. 5-10-0, per bale which pressed heavily on cultivators. The monthly tax of Rs. 2 on every wheel-barrow was far too heavy and the State was requested to bring it down to Rs. 2 per annum.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY.

Furthermore, the State authorities were asked to constitute a Joint Committee of Officials and accredited representatives of the people to conduct a regional industrial survey and frame suggestions for the development of trade and industries in the light of their findings. The State was next urged to allow none but dealers in vegetables to occupy the vegetable market. It was likewise necessary to exclude all who did not sell fruits from the shops outside the vegetable market.

The State was also asked to finance a comprehensive housing scheme to relieve the congestion in the city and to discourage jerry-buildings by insisting on the submission of plans to an architectural expert before the new houses are constructed, so that all due sanitary and hygienic requirements might be assured. It was suggested to cheapen the consumption of electrical energy by keeping down the cost per unit to four annas and the cost per meter to four annas, instead of six annas and eight annas respectively as at present. Finally the State authorities were exhorted to remedy unconscionable delay respecing the title deeds of houses and to grant permission for repairs to mortgagees of houses in a chronic state of disrepair. To the disappointment of popular members, the motion demanding compensation for houses pulled down to widen the streets was disallowed.—United Press.

JUTE SHARES UNCHANGED

But Coals Steady

CALCUTTA, June 1.

Jutes Shares ruled practically unchanged at about yesterday's rates. Coals were steady. Teas were firm with much improved enquiry. Miscellaneous were featureless. Securites were quiet but steady. Followng were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent paper 88-15 small lot; 3½ per cent loan 1947/50 98/8; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 103/9 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1943 104-11; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 107/13; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 108-12; 5 per cent U. P. bonds 1944 109/9 odd lots; 5½ per cent loan 1938/40 108-12; 4 per cent Punjab bonds 1948 103/5; 1½ treasury bonds 1935 105 small lot.

Banks:—Central Bank 27/6; Imperial fully paid 1350.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway 59 small lot; Darjeeling-Himalayan pref. 99; Hoshiarpur-Doab Branch 93/8 small lot.

Coals:—Bengal 252-8 small lots; Bhalgora 2-12; East Indian 20; New Beerbhoom 13-8; North Damuda 3-12; Raneegunge 34-6 small lot; Samla Colliery 3.

Jutes:—Albion 243; Anglo-India 353 small lot; Auckland 208-8 small lot; Bally 170; Barnagore 156; Budge Budge 324 small lot; Clive 29-8 small lot; Delta 360; Dalhousie 337 small lot; Empire pref. 134/8; Howrah 49-14; Hukum chand 14 small lot; Kamarhatty 528; Kanknarrah 450-8 small lot; Lansdowne pref 120; National 23-8 small lots; Orient 210-8 small lot; Reliance pref. 130.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal potteries 4; Bengal Chemical pref. 14-8; Benares Electric 12-4; Bengal Iron 4-3; Indian Iron and Steel 6-15; Bararee Coke 9-4 small lot; B I Corporation pref. 122; Midnapore Zemindary 66; Bengal Timber Trading pref 144 small lots; India General Navigation ordy 89.

Sugar Shares:—Balrampur 13; Champaran 20-8; New Savan 13 small lot.

Teas:—Bishnauth 33-8; East India 16; Ethelbarrie 13-12; Gungaram 290; Hasimara 43-12; Iringmara pref. 102; Killcott 70; Kornafuli 90; Ledo 255-8; Manabarrie 265; Rungamattee 314; Rutema 12-12; Sapoi 13; Tellapara 548 small lot.

Debentures:—5½ per cent Bengal Club 2nd Mortgage 93-8; 6 per cent Bengal Club 3rd Mortgage 96 small lot.—A. P.

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1934

EARTH SWALLOWS UP WHOLE VILLAGE

A CLEVER TRICK

Police Discover 200 Stolen Diamonds Concealed In Amulet

CALCUTTA, June 1.

An interesting story of how an amulet contained more than 200 diamonds valued at about Rs 30,000 came to light when an old Muslim offender was arrested on an alleged charge of burglary.

It appears that following a theft of precious stones valued at Rs 90,000 the accused was arrested and on a search being made of the amulet he had round his neck, it was found to contain the diamonds.

The stones have been identified and the person to whom the rest of the stones are supposed to have been sold, has also been put under arrest.—A. P.

MOVE FOR WIDER CO-OPERATION

Directors Of Industries To Meet In Conference

SIMLA, June 1.

The "Associated Press" understands that the Bureau of Industrial Research and Intelligence envisaged by the provincial ministers conference last April, will begin to function about November next as part of the Indian Stores Department.

A conference of the Provincial Directors of Industries is to be summoned at an early date to meet possibly in June, to discuss the further scope of the Bureau and the extent to which the provinces would co-operate in the matter.

It is further understood that Mr. Brodie, Superintendent of the Test House at Alipore, on return from leave, will be put on special duty to tour the provinces with a view to collect data, for industrial research and discuss with the authorities on the spot, directions in which the work of the Bureau will be conducted. On his return, Mr. Brodie is expected to take charge of the proposed Bureau of Research.—A. P.

PRISONER'S BID FOR LIBERTY

Breaks Handcuffs & Jumps Out Of Moving Train

RANGOON, June 1.

It is reported that, while the Mandalay-Rangoon Mail was in motion on Tuesday night, a prisoner, who was under military escort, on his way to the Insein Jail broke his handcuffs and jumped from the running train and escaped.

Vigorous search in this connection is proceeding.—A.P.

GOVT. REFUSE PASSPORT

Abid Ali Jaferbhai's Application Again Turned Down

Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai has received the following reply from the Government of Bombay re: his passport:

"With reference to your application for a passport for proceeding to the United Kingdom and certain other countries, I have the honour to inform you that Government are not prepared to reconsider their orders of April 1928, refusing the issue of a passport to you."

SIR C. E. EDWARD BINGHAM DEAD

LONDON, June 1.

The death has occurred of Major-General Sir Cecil Edward Bingham.—Reuter.

He served in South Africa in 1898 and later was A.D.C. to General French.

He also served in European war in 1914-17 and was mentioned in despatches from times.

Differences In Strike Committee

Left Leaders Determined To Maintain Exclusion Of Moderates

A piquant and unhappy situation has arisen in the Strike situation as a result of the Strike Committee throwing out the resolution regarding the inclusion of the moderates on the Committee.

Both the Girni Kamgar Union and the Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union leaders are out to take complete charge of the Joint Strike Committee and continue the present strike.

Unconstitutional

But the leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union hold that Thursday evening's meeting was not constitutional and unless the resolutions passed by the meeting are rescinded, they are not prepared to co-operate with the others.

The leaders of the Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union are very definite on the question of rescinding the resolution and say that it was perfectly constitutional. They further say that one of the Secretaries had no business to postpone the adjourned meeting.

In spite of the above differences in opinions and views of the leaders ,the workers have continued the strike with unflagging enthusiasm.

According to official version 24 Mills were kept open on Friday.

Minor Incidents

It is alleged that some of the strikers threw stones at chawls at Worli which were occupied by the "Blacklegs."

A Jobber of the Mysore Mills, who was going for his work is alleged to have been assaulted by the strikers on Friday morning.

At Lalbaug a striker is alleged to have assaulted a "Blackleg" and was immediately after arrested.

The Kalachowki police arrested five strikers in the morning on a charge of intimidation.

QUESTION TO BE RECONSIDERED

It will be remembered that the Joint Strike Committee has been discussing for the past three days the question of inclusion of the moderate leaders like Messrs. N. M. Joshi and R.R. Bakhle on the Strike Committee. The leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union were for the inclusion of these leaders, while the leaders of the Red Girni Kamgar Union are against it.

The meeting which was held on Wednesday, adjourned to meet again the next day. It appears that, it was decided that the members of the Committee should meet at 12 noon. One of the Secretaries, Mr. V.H. Joshi, went to the meeting-place and finding that none of the members were present put up a notice saying that the meeting had been further adjourned.

Mr. Joshi told our representative that he adjourned it, because he did not find anyone present at the meeting-place. He, of course, wanted to consult the other two Secretaries, but, as he could not find them, he himself signed the Notice. Mr. Joshi is one of the two Secretaries belonging to the Girni Kamgar Union.

COUNTER NOTICE.

Later at about 1 p.m. it appears Mr. Bidekar one of the three secretaries and belonging to the Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union came to the place with some members of the Strike Committee and put up a counter notice saying that the meeting would be held.

There are about 115 members on the Joint Strike Committee, the majority of whom are from the Girni Kamgar Union but while attending, the Red Flag Union have always been in majority.

The meeting was continued on Thursday and Messrs. Alwe and Kandalkar who happened to be near the office of the Joint Strike Committee also attended the meeting, though they were fully well aware that one of their own men and a secretary had postponed the meeting. The meeting threw out Mr. Alwe's resolution regarding the inclusion of the moderates.

Committee To Split

Since that resolution was thrown out the members of the Girni Kamgar Union are agitated. They held a meeting of the executive committee on Friday morning and decided their course of action at Saturday's meeting of the Strike Committee.

One of the leaders of the Union interviewed by the member of the Executive Committee said that they had decided to ask the Joint Strike Committee to rescind the proceedings of the Committee meeting held on Thursday, so that they may discuss afresh the question of the inclusion of the moderate in the Strike Committee. If the Strike Committee by a majority refused to do it, the members of the Girni Kamgar Union were getting out of the Strike Committee and conduct the Strike themselves. Messrs. S V Joshi and S D Patil, two of the only three secretaries of the Joint Strike Committee gave the following statement to the representative of this paper:—

"A statement purporting to have been issued by the Secretaries of the Joint Strike Committee has been published this morning in some of the papers. We want to point out that we are two of the only three secretaries of the Joint Strike Committee and none of us were consulted by the third secretary before the statement was issued to the press."

LOCK-OUT THREAT TO KURLA STRIKERS

More Workers' Stay Out Of Swadeshi Mill

(From Our Correspondent)
KURLA, June 1.

The management of the Swadeshi Mills have put up a notice that if a full complement of workers will not attend in all the departments before Monday (June 4) next, they will be compelled to close down the mills from that day indefinitely.

This step, it is understood, is taken by the management, because in some departments the workers are few, while in others the operatives, who want to attend, are more than required. The result is that the management have to send back some operatives, who cannot be given work, in those departments, while workers in other departments have gone on strike.

When the Swadeshi Mills opened this morning, the attendance of operatives recorded was 571, showing, a decrease of 50 in the number over yesterday's figure.

PATAVA GOES UNDERGROUND

LAHORE, June 1.

The Earth opened and swallowed up an entire village of 150 houses, and then closed up, resuming its former position.

This is the amazing story published by the "Civil and Military Gazette" from Peshawar, reporting the disappearance of the Afghan Village of Patava, about 9 miles south of Maimn.

The incident was preceded by heavy rain and earth tremors owing to which the inhabitants fled into fields from the village and thus saved their lives.

Immediately after, like Seeta going back to her Mother Earth, in the Ramayana, the soil was cleft into two, houses cattle, property and whatever was left went clean into the bosom of the Earth, and the rent parts then came together.

Nothing remains now to tell the story of the Lost Village of Patava, except its homeless destitute inhabitants.

The Afghan Government are understood to be doing everything to help them.

Not a single loss of life is reported.—A. P.

GOVERNOR FOR POONA

Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay will leave Bombay by special train for Poona to-day (Saturday) at 2-30 p.m.

Owing to the Industrial Strike in the City His Excellency did not go to Mahableshwar, as he had planned to do for a fortnight.

The departure from Victoria Terminus will be private and the attendance of the officials such as the Commissioner of Police, the Municipal Commissioner, the Collector of Bombay and the Sheriff will be dispensed with.

The seat of the Government of Bombay will be at Poona till November and, therefore, the principal Offices of the Government also will remain there for the next six months.

LUGGAGE VANS ABLAZE

Cause Of Accident Is Under Enquiry

BEZWADA, May 31.

The Traffic Manager, Bezwada wires as follows: Two luggage vans containing betel leaves and mangoes attached next to the engine of the 5 Down Grand Trunk Express, caught fire on the evening of the 30th instant and the fire was first noticed just before the train arrived at Bezwada Station.

The vans which were in games, were immediately detached from the rest of the train and the fire extinguished.

The contents of the van are seriously damaged and only the charred framework of the vans remain. The cause of the accident is under enquiry.—A. P.

PROVINCIAL ROAD BOARD MEETS

NATHIAGALI, May 31.

The Provincial Road Board met to-day at the Government House under the presidency of His Excellency Sir Ralph Griffiths. The meeting was attended by the Finance Member and the Secretary of the Public Works Department.

It is understood that the meeting decided to recommend thirteen road schemes at an estimated cost of three lakhs.—A. P.

MADRAS PREPARING FOR FEDERATION!

Bill To Enlarge Municipality And Widen Franchise On White Paper Model

MADRAS, May 31.

A Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act has now been drafted by the Madras Government with a view to widen franchise.

The need for a comprehensive amendment of the Act has been felt for a long time, and the Government and the Corporation appointed their respective Committees to suggest amendments to the Act.

The amendments have been examined carefully and the present Bill is ready.

NEW PROVISIONS.

The following are among the many important changes that are sought to be effected by the passing of the proposed Bill.

The franchise qualification will be on the lines evolved under the White Paper Scheme for the Provincial Legislatures.

In view of the widening of the franchise, the strength of the Council will be increased from 50 to 60.

The nomination as it exists at present will be scrapped but the representation of minority communities will be secured by adjusting the divisions of the City in such a manner as to secure the return of members of various communities.

The existing representation for institutional seats will disappear, because of the extension of the franchise to literate adults.

Four Aldermen seats are provided, following the system obtained in Calcutta.

NOMINATION OF EXPERTS.

The nomination of "experts" by the Government to speak on special subjects is also proposed, and they will have the right to participate in the debates, but will have no right to vote on any subject. Their number will be three at a time, besides the total strength of the Council, namely, 60.

The term of the Councillors will be increased from three to four years, and the Council is to elect Deputy Mayor also, to whom the Mayor may delegate any of his functions.

The sanction of the Local Government is necessary for abolishing or reducing any existing Municipal tax or duty, and it is also proposed to do away with the Standing Committee in respect of taxation and to make the Small Causes Court the final authority in the matter.

FINANCIAL POWERS.

There is no provision in the existing Act to restrain the Corporation from borrowing, but as a matter of expediency in public interest, it is proposed in the new Bill to provide that no loan should be raised without the previous publication of all loan applications.

Such changes have also been made with Budget procedure as to make the statutory minimum balance of one lakh of rupees under the General Funds.

Lastly, a new chapter has been introduced relating to improvement in "bustees," i.e., areas comprising land occupied by or for the purpose of any collection of huts, with a view to exercise effective control over the owners of the huts in slum areas of the City, in regard to sanction of the "cheries."—United Press.

PRIVATE HELP FOR BIHAR

"The Times" Appeals For Support To Earthquake Fund

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, June 1.

In a leaderette article, emphasising that the complete removal of the effects of the Earthquake in India must be the work of years, the "Times," while paying a tribute to the promptness with which the Government of India had gone to to the relief of the afflicted provinces, points out that the scope of the Government's relief work is necessarily limited, and the need of private help is immense.

Further, the paper says, support to the Viceroy's Fund should be far from being exhausted, and hopes that the matinee at the Drury Lane to-day, at which the Queen will be present, in aid of the stricken Bihar, will stimulate donations to the Fund.

STOP RICE-DUMPING IN TANJORE

Revenue Member Says Govt. Are Considering Problem

OOTACAMUND, June 1.

"The problem of foreign rice imports into Madras is engaging the attention of the Government of India" was the reply given by Sir Archibald Campbell, Revenue Member to the Government of Madras to a deputation of leading Mirasdars, when it was urged on the Hon. Member that steps should be immediately taken to improve marketting facilities for Tanjore rice and prevent the continued dumping of foreign rice.

It may be mentioned that no week passes without the import of at least 10,000 tons of rice from both Siam and Japan.—United Press.

SIR HENRY DOBBS DEAD

Foreign Secretary To Govt. Of India In 1919

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, May 31.

The death has occurred of Sir Henry Dobbs, Foreign Secretary to Government of India in 1919.

He entered I. C. S. in 1892 and was in Political Service in Mysore and Baluchistan in 1899-1901.

In 1903-4 he was the British Commissioner at Russo-Afghan Border, Later in 1905, he was the Famine Commissioner in Rajputana.

COLLIERY STRIKE TO CONTINUE

Earlier Report Of News Agency Without Foundation

SECUNDERABAD (Dn.), June 1.

The news sent out by the Associated Press to the effect that the workers of the Singareni Collieries who went on strike have resumed work on May 27 is absolutely without foundation.

Not more than 30 workers out of a total of 7,000 have returned to work and the strike is going strong. The strike leaders think the strike will continue indefinitely to do justice to the workers.—United Press.

AGARWAL CONFERENCE TO MEET ON JUNE 14

INDORE, June 1.

The Provincial Conference of the Agarwal Committee will be held here on June 14, 15 and 16. The important subject to be considered by the Conference is the revolution of the All-India Agarwal Conference held at Calcutta about the enforcement of the "Widow Re-marriage Act" in the community.—United Press.

THEFT CHARGE ON LEADING SARAFS

Case Arouses Keen Interest Among Moga Public

MOGA, June 1

The sensational theft case in which Messrs Munilal, Mathradass leading Saraffs, are involved is still being investigated by the police.

Both of them are in the police lock-up since May 27 Yesterday they were produced in the Court of S. Harkishan Singh Magistrate First Class. They were both handcuffed. L. Hiralal Saraff and Abdul gold-smith are still at large.

The public is watching the developments with great interest.—United Press.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT ARRESTED

BANNU, May 31.

A notorious dacoit named Sarwar who is also said be an absconder for the last ten years has been arrested here by the Bannu police, about 30 miles south of Bannu on D.I. Khan road.

It is said that Sarwan was a member of the gang of dacoits which raided a village the night previous to his arrest.—United Press.

SERIOUS FIRE IN VILLAGE

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

The "Leader" reports a serious fire in the village of Kandesi in the Etwah District. The fire lasted for three days and half of the village has been gutted completely. No lives were lost but the loss is estimated at several thousands.—A.P.

COSTLY JEWELS RECOVERED

CALCUTTA, June 1.

A smart recovery of Rs. 30,000 worth of diamonds and other precious stones, alleged to be part of the jewellery stolen by burglars some time ago from the Elgin Road residence of Nawab Dillan, a relative of the Nawab of Rampur, effected by Mr. Robertson, Assistant Commissioner of Police.

Acting on certain information, he searched the place said to be the haunt of the old offender Noor Mohammad, who along with another accomplice named by him being put under arrest.—United Press.

CHIEF OF KURUNDWAD DEAD

KURUNDWAD (Jr.), May 31.

Death occured at Poona of Meherban Shrimant Triambak Rao Hari Rao, the Chief of Kurundwad (Junior), due to heart failure.

He leaves behind him his Rani Saheb, four daughters and one son, Yuvaraj Tayasaheb.

Shrimant Yuvaraj Tayasaheb succeeds the late Chief on the Gadi.—United Press.

HINDI CONFERENCE TO MEET AT INDORE

INDORE, June 1.

At a public meeting held here under the presidentship of Sir Hukumchand it was resolved to hold the next All-India Hindi Conference here.

A Committee consisting of 130 members was formed to take steps to form a Reception Committee.

Rs. 1,200 were subscribed on the spot towards the expenses of the Conference.—United Press.

Pir Shahinsha, President, Frontier Provincial Congress Committee has been transferred from Haripur jail to Kehat District jail for the purpose of his release on the completion of his term of imprisonment of 3 years.

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